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British seamen line the deck of the aircraft carrier Invincible as it leaves Portsmouth.

Saudis' Defense of Nigerian Prices Seen as Biggest OPEC Test Since '73

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

RIYADH — The government of Saudi Arabia believes that a break from OPEC's price structure now would trigger a dramatic downward spiral in prices, temporarily shattering the producers' cartel and creating long-term instability in energy markets, according to knowledgeable Saudi and Western sources.

This is why Saudi Arabia, although a moderate voice in OPEC, has committed itself to defending the OPEC price level, taking on the role of OPEC's price defender in defense of Nigeria, OPEC's most vulnerable member in the current buyers' market.

The confrontation is the biggest test for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries since Saudi Arabia led the 1973 oil em-

bargo that precipitated the energy crisis, the sources said.

"The Saudis have to win this one — otherwise OPEC can fold its tent for the foreseeable future," said a Western diplomat who monitors Saudi policy. Similar evaluations come from oil analysts, Saudi officials and other diplomats, some of whom have discussed the situation recently with Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Rumors of Collapse

"A campaign is being waged to give the impression that OPEC's collapse is imminent," Kuwaiti oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, said on Kuwait television.

Saudi Arabia is demanding that major oil companies keep buying oil from Nigeria although cheaper oil of similar quality is available from non-OPEC producers such as

Britain and Mexico. Saudi Arabia wants to prevent Nigeria from having to cut its price, thereby triggering a price-cutting scramble.

The threat of Saudi sanctions has extracted compliance from Mobil, which has a big stake in Saudi Arabia, but Gulf and Shell, which are less dependent on Saudi Arabia, are proving more resistant.

If the OPEC threat fails, Saudi Arabia envisages a deeper cut in production, which seems likely anyway, to tighten the market, the sources said. The Saudi government — the only OPEC government in a financial and political position to do so — also has considered a \$1-billion loan to help Nigeria.

Review of OPEC Position

The hope of the Saudi leadership is that oil prices will firm up by late June, when oil companies normally start stocking for winter.

But Saudi officials have conceded to diplomats that OPEC's position may have to be reviewed if the organization's show of force fails to influence market psychology and restore prices.

"In the present circumstances, any cut could start prices spiraling downward; the floor could be as low as the North Sea production cost of \$12 a barrel," said a source closely acquainted with the Saudi analysis of the issue.

"It would have a double effect: Panicky oil companies would try to unload their oil stock even faster, worsening the glut, and oil producers, with their revenues shrinking, would suddenly come under irresistible pressure to sell more oil," he said.

Once these trends were set in motion, he said, Saudi Arabia eventually would be obliged to take the measures now envisaged, but would be defending oil at \$25 a barrel, for example, instead of \$34.

Israelis Vow Revenge After Murder in Paris

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, eulogizing an Israeli diplomat shot to death in Paris, warned Monday that Israel will strike at terrorist organizations "without mercy" wherever they may seek refuge.

While his threat was not explicitly directed at the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Shamir said terrorists groups such as the one behind the murder Saturday in Paris of Yacov Barsimantov, 43, second secretary of the embassy, and that the bullet that killed the diplomat had been "aimed at the heart of the Jewish state."

Addressing the funeral of Mr. Barsimantov in the Holon cemetery, Mr. Shamir said Israel will not hesitate to use force against such organizations.

"I can promise you we will use all the force at our command to crush the terrorist organizations everywhere our hands can find them. We will strike them without mercy, because we have decided to live," the foreign minister said.

Mr. Shamir's comments underscored a warning made last month by Prime Minister Menachem Begin that Israel would regard the murder of "one Jew anywhere" by a Beirut-based terrorist organization as a violation of the Israel-PLO cease-fire of July 24 and, by implication, justification for Israeli military action in Lebanon.

There is rising concern here and in Washington about another major military action by Israel in southern Lebanon. However, at the same time Israeli officials have been cautious about directly blaming the PLO for Mr. Barsimantov's death, suggesting that a group

trained by the PLO could have been responsible. The PLO command in Beirut has denied responsibility for the slaying.

Meanwhile, an Israeli border policeman, Assad Halahy, who was stabbed in the chest by a Palestinian in Jenin, March 24, died Monday in an Afula hospital. His assailant was shot and killed by another policeman. This brought to eight the number of deaths in the recent wave of violence on the West Bank.

Golan Blockade Lifted

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israel lifted a six-week blockade of four villages in the occupied Golan Heights on Monday after failing to break a general strike in protest against the annexation of the area.

The 13,000 Arab Druze residents of the heights went on strike nearly eight weeks ago after Israeli soldiers arrested some local leaders for allegedly inciting resistance to the annexation of the plateau in mid-December.

Israel's army radio said that dozens of residents of the biggest Druze village, Majdals Shams, demonstrated in the main square soon after the blockade was lifted.

Gaza Attack Acknowledged

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — A radical Palestinian guerrilla group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in a statement claimed responsibility Monday for a grenade attack Sunday on an Israeli patrol in the occupied Gaza Strip.

An Israeli woman soldier and a six civilians were wounded when the grenade exploded in the center of Gaza town.

Reagan Ready to Help As an 'Honest Broker'

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Monday that he stands ready to help Britain and Argentina — both friends of the United States — resolve the Falklands Islands crisis "with no forceful action and no bloodshed."

He is prepared to be an "honest broker" to mediate the dispute over the remote South Atlantic island chain, Mr. Reagan said.

"What we hope for and would like to help them have is a peaceful resolution of this with no forceful action and no bloodshed," Mr. Reagan said at an impromptu news conference at the White House.

The president refused to say how the United States might react if Britain uses force against the Argentinian occupation of the Falklands.

"You're getting into a hypothetical question I hope I am never faced with," the president told a questioner. "Both sides have threatened force... I just don't think it is an issue that should come to that point."

"It's a very difficult situation for the United States," he said, "because we're friends with both of the countries engaged in this dispute, and we stand ready to do anything we can to help them."

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said the U.S. mediation offer represented an expression of the United States' desire for a peaceful solution could be found.

No U.S. proposals have been put forward to either side, he said. "We have made known our wishes that the issues can be resolved without the use of force," Mr. Fischer added.

INSIDE

Euromissile Foes

A major rift has developed among West German groups opposing NATO's plan for new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Page 4.

The U.S. and Asia

After 15 months of preoccupation with Central America, the Middle East and Poland, the United States now is trying to increase military strength in Asia as well. Page 5.

Iran Refugees

Iranian refugees cross daily into Turkey but sources say they have not established any significant paramilitary organization there. Page 7.

Carrington Resigns British Fleet Sails for Falklands

LONDON — Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, resigned Monday with two of his deputies amid national outrage over Argentina's seizure last Friday of the Falkland Islands.

The office of Prime Minister

U.K. action raises doubts over the status of Argentine loans. Page 9.

Margaret Thatcher later announced that Francis Pym, the 60-year-old leader of the House of Commons, was appointed to succeed Lord Carrington.

Two aircraft carriers left port, meanwhile, leading a British naval armada that was assembled to retake the South Atlantic islands.

The carriers Invincible and Hermes, heading the biggest British fleet since the Suez Canal crisis 26 years ago, steamed out of the southern naval base at Portsmouth to patriotic cheers and tearful farewells.

The 7,500-mile (12,000-kilometer) trip is expected to take two weeks, but there were no signs of a diplomatic solution being found in that time.

The Foreign Office, in a message carried by the British Broadcasting Corp. World Service, advised the 15,000 Britons in Argentina to leave unless they had "pressing reasons" to stay.

Mrs. Thatcher accepted the resignations after three days of mounting demands from newspapers and lawmakers — including members of the ruling Conservative Party — that Lord Carrington and Defense Secretary John Nott be fired over what critics called the Falklands crisis.

In his letter of resignation Lord Carrington said "in my view much of the criticism is unfounded but I have been responsible for the conduct of the policy... I think it right that I resign." He told report-

ers that he had not anticipated the invasion and therefore was responsible.

Mr. Nott also tendered his resignation but Mrs. Thatcher refused it, telling him in a letter that she needed him to continue "as our forces prepare for the possibility of armed action."

"I have the fullest confidence in your ability to carry out the crucial tasks ahead," she told Mr. Nott.

In a radio interview, Mrs. Thatcher said: "We all feel the same. We have to regain the Falklands. The islanders owe allegiance to the crown. So I feel very strongly we have to regain them for the crown."

Asked whether she would resign if the military force failed, Mrs. Thatcher said: "I am not talking about failure with the kind of fleet and people we have."

Two of Lord Carrington's aides, Deputy Foreign Secretary Humphrey Atkins and Richard Loe, Foreign Office minister of state for Latin America, also tendered resignations that were accepted.

Argentina Set for War

President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina said his nation would go to war with Britain to defend the islands, and Minister Costa Mendez, the Argentine foreign minister, said Monday that Argentina could not comply with a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for talks as long as the British fleet was en route to the islands.

In the Falklands, the Argentine military administration ordered a round-the-clock curfew with 15 days in jail for violators; driving on the right side of the road instead of the British left, Spanish is the official language although some of the islanders speak it. 30 days in jail for making obscene gestures to the Argentine troops and 60 days for disrespect to the Argentine flag.

Argentina's forces have also oc-

cupied South Georgia, an island dependency of the Falklands 800 miles to the east. Four Argentine soldiers have been reported killed and two wounded in its seizure of the territory. No British casualties have been reported.

[Six British marines were surrounded by Argentine troops Sunday night in a cave on Soledad Island and surrendered without a fight, the Argentine news agency said, according to a United Press International report from Buenos Aires. The marines, said to be the last British soldiers on the islands, were taken to the Falklands cap-

ital, Port Stanley, the agency said.] The British governor of the Falklands, Rex Hunt, and the 84 marines captured with him on Friday arrived in Britain Monday after Argentina deported them to Uruguay.

It was the second enforced exit for Mr. Hunt from a diplomatic post in the last seven years. He was in charge of the British Embassy in Saigon immediately before the city fell to North Vietnamese forces in April, 1975.

Mr. Hunt told reporters in London that British marines defending



Lord Carrington... after his resignation.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher meets with Rex Hunt, 2d from right, governor of the Falklands; Marine Maj. Gareth Nott, left; and Maj. Mike Norman, right, who arrived in Britain.

Reagan Asks Brezhnev To Meet Him at the UN

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan urged President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union on Monday to meet with him in June or July to discuss arms limitations.

Mr. Reagan said he would address a United Nations disarmament conference in New York and he suggested that Mr. Brezhnev do the same. Then the two leaders should meet to talk, he added.

"This whole idea... of arms reduction, arms control, is one of the most important things that is facing us, and I hope that we'll both be able to address the conference" at the United Nations, Mr. Reagan said.

He was asked whether he had a summit conference in mind. "Well, the imagery that you bring up with that — whether that means a full-blown summit conference — no, I think that if he is here and we both bring up that subject, I think it would be well if he and I had a talk."

Mr. Reagan said he did not know whether Mr. Brezhnev, who is reported to be ill, was healthy enough to take part in such a conference. "I hope very much that President Brezhnev will be on hand to address the same group," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan met with reporters in the Oval Office in what aides said would be the first of "regular and frequent" question-and-answer sessions in a less formal setting than nationally televised news conferences.

Later, in a speech to a convention of union leaders, Mr. Reagan denounced the Soviet Union for what he called attacks on innocent people in Afghanistan and said that Americans "will condemn these crimes and work for international repudiation."

He also declared that Americans will "not accept martial law" in Poland. "They demand that Lech Walesa and the political prisoners of Solidarity be set free."

"Never again," Mr. Reagan said, "will we shrink from denouncing the terrible nightmare of totalitarianism has wrought: occupation of an entire section of Europe; genocide in Cambodia; boat people in Vietnam; a bloody invasion of Afghanistan; and everywhere the suppression of human rights and growing want from economic failure."

Brezhnev Is 'On Vacation'

MOSCOW (UPI) — Amid reports that Mr. Brezhnev is ill and may have been hospitalized, the Kremlin said Monday that the 75-year-old Soviet leader was "on routine winter vacation."

Soviet sources said earlier that Mr. Brezhnev was under treatment for a possible stroke and was not expected to appear in public for the rest of the month.

Oil Prospects Near Islands Appear Good

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Falkland Islands are considered likely to have large oil reserves, in the view of some analysts, but no drilling has taken place because of the territorial dispute that has escalated into the Argentine seizure of the islands.

"The geophysics of the Falkland Islands are very promising," said Tom Stewart-Gordon, international editor of World Oil, a monthly publication based in Houston. "But we're only talking potential. The area has not been tested because the Argentines have periodically claimed the Falklands."

Lawrence Goldmuntz, an energy consultant to the U.S. Defense Department, said the area between Argentina and the Falkland Islands shows promise similar to the North Sea oil fields, with production of 2 million barrels a day within the next decade.

Argentina produced an average 496,000 barrels a day last year. "Everybody knows there are large resources in the Falklands, but nobody is willing to make the investment necessary to do the development until there is a political settlement of who owns the oil," Mr. Goldmuntz said.

He called the Falklands "a significant source of potential oil by the 1990s."

"I think oil is the motive for the Argentine occupation of the Falkland Islands," Mr. Goldmuntz said. But several oil industry sources were doubtful.

A U.S. Department of Energy official cautioned that "the Falk-

Britons Unite in Anger, Divide on How to React

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

LONDON — Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands has brought a sense of humiliation and frustration to many Britons for whom the incident has served as a reminder of the decline of Britain as a world power.

An almost universal sense of anger has emerged at the government's handling of a crisis with a country described in Parliament and in the streets as a "unipotent dictatorship."

"The Argentinians have shown us up and our government has shown us up as well," said Patrick Bowe, a middle-aged electrician, as he sipped beer in a pub Sunday. "If we had had our forces over there, they wouldn't have bothered us."

For most, the British mood was summed up by a two-inch-high headline in the Daily Mail that read: "SHAMED!"

During Saturday's debate in the House of Lords, Viscount Caldecote, a Conservative, said, "We can only feel a deep sense of shame that we have let down British citizens and betrayed their trust in us."

Major Political Crisis

The public's unhappiness has created a major political crisis for the three-year-old government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Both Conservative and Opposition spokesmen have been unrelenting in their criticism of the government's failure to anticipate the Argentine action, which led Monday to the resignation of the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington.

For Britain, the Falklands incident comes at a time of resurging popular feeling that Britain has been sacrificing its own interests in the name of European solidarity. In addition, it has brought to the surface a deep feeling, particularly among Conservatives, that the Foreign Office lacks a necessary toughness in its policies, a view whose origins go back as far as the appeasement of Hitler at Munich in 1938.

But there is division over what to do next. To judge from the popular newspapers, war seems very much in prospect. The Daily Express devoted its entire front page Saturday to an editorial under the headline "We MUST defend them."

Churchill Invoked

A poll taken for a local radio station showed that more than three out of four people questioned wanted the government to take military action.

But underneath the emotion, a surprising number of Britons display a grim realization that military action would risk the lives of the 1,800 islanders and that intervention raises the specter of a permanent, costly armed presence on the islands.

In Britain, moments such as this provoke much nostalgic reminiscence of past glory. John Newcombe, a 42-year-old factory supervisor, said, "If Churchill was still in the government, there'd have been some trouble."

The public debate has been dominated by the question whether the nation's "honor" has been irretrievably lost. Similarly, the calls for resignations have been made on the grounds that the officeholders have been dishonored. And significant interest has been displayed in whether the 84 British marines in the islands surrendered without a fight.

For Britain, the takeover has brought many of the same reactions that the taking of the American hostages in Iran brought to the United States.

The repeated assertions by the 1,800 local residents of their loyalty to Britain have stirred warm feelings and a sense of shared dismay. A British company said that a T-shirt commissioned months ago by islanders to display their loyalty was selling briskly in Britain.

In a vivid expression of what many others were feeling, Kevin Preen, 23, a bricklayer, covered his car with such slogans as "Argentinians Get Out!" and "Britain Is Spineless!" Then he locked himself in it in front of 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's office and residence.

At the Argentine Embassy, angry Britons kept up a steady stream of demonstrations, illuminated at night by flaming torches.



Falklands residents stroll near Argentine military vehicles before a 24-hour curfew was declared.

Quiet Changes in Panama Create Uncertainties in Links With U.S.

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A quiet change in leadership in Panama and a controversy here over the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to that country have introduced new uncertainties into relations between the two governments, according to State Department officials, congressional aides, and Panamanian business leaders.

At the same time, while Panama maintains generally good relations with the United States, its foreign minister, Jorge Illueca, has been presenting an increasingly pro-Third World, anti-Western image in international forums.

At the United Nations Saturday, Mr. Illueca commended Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands as an act of anti-colonialism and called for a resolution urging Britain to "cease its hostile conduct" and "refrain from any threat or use of force."

A House Merchant Marine subcommittee has introduced an amendment to a bill updating the 1978 Panama Canal Treaties that could give new life in the debate over the decision to relinquish control of the canal to Panama. Full ownership of the waterway is due to go to Panama in 1999.

Castro Says Cuba Buys More Arms to Face U.S. 'Threat'

HAVANA — President Fidel Castro said Sunday that Cuba was importing more weapons to face what he described as threats from the United States.

"We have been working ardently and quietly for many weeks to maximize our defense capabilities," he said. "We have taken measures and organized plans to resist a total blockade, military actions or surprise attacks."

Addressing a congress of Cuba's Young Communist League, Mr. Castro said his country opposed military solutions to Central American problems and was ready in work for a negotiated settlement in El Salvador and other trouble spots in the region.

Referring to a Mexican call for contacts between the United States and Nicaragua and between the United States and Cuba, Mr. Castro said, "We have not rejected these proposals, but it does not depend on us or the Nicaraguans or Salvadoran revolutionaries, but rather on the United States."

He said the Americans had to decide whether in accept reality or to take the road "that will force them to crash against reality and dash themselves in pieces."

The amendment was introduced on behalf of the financier Daniel K. Ludwig, whose multimillion-dollar Amazonian development project has run into trouble and who is now attempting to clear up outstanding claims against Panama. It would withhold regular U.S. payments to Panama under the treaties until Panama made an effort to settle property claims made against it before 1979, when the treaties became law.

Panama, which last week took over the law enforcement and judicial duties in the Canal Zone, last month changed the leadership of its National Guard, which effectively runs the country.

On March 3, Panama's president, Aristides Royo, announced the "retirement" of Col. Florencio Flores Aguirre, who had taken command of the guard, Panama's military force, after the death in a plane crash last August of Omar Torrijos Herrera, Gen. Torrijos had run the guard, and Panama, since 1968.

Col. Flores, who was reported by diplomats to have been briefly detained at the time of his ouster, has not yet made a public statement about events surrounding the change. The guard is now run by three men whom diplomats regard as less willing than Col. Flores to keep the military out of politics.

The three are Col. Ruben Dario Fariñas del Rio, the new guard commander who was formerly the chief of staff; Col. Roberto Diaz Herrera, a cousin of Torrijos and head of the operations branch of the guard; and Col. Manuel Antonio Noriega Moreno, the head of intelligence and the new chief of staff.

Important Links

Col. Noriega is considered by diplomats to be among the most astute and most influential of Panamanian leaders. Under Gen. Torrijos, Col. Noriega was known to maintain links for surveillance purposes with political radicals and criminals alike, serving as an invaluable security adviser.

Panama, which is scheduled to have national elections in 1984 that would introduce a popularly elected civilian government, has adopted a policy of nonalignment in foreign affairs, and diplomats

4 Flee East Germany; 2 Tunneled Way Out

MUNICH — Four East Germans escaped to the West during the weekend, including two who dug a tunnel under a border fence and a youth who swam a river, the authorities said Monday.

Officials refused to give details on the escape of the fourth East German, a 17-year-old schoolboy who fled to the state of Hesse.

expect the new trio of military men to continue that policy. U.S. officials believe that the fear of Central American turmoil spilling into Panama will keep the colonels on a moderate course.

However, some Panamanians, State Department officials, and members of Congress interested in the region, believe that problems with the United States in enforcing the treaty or in appointing an ambassador who is opposed to the treaties or in some other way is unacceptable could lead to a resurgence of Panamanian nationalism that could threaten U.S. interests in the area.

It is in this context that the controversy over the appointment of a new ambassador to Panama has arisen. Prodded, congressional aides said, by Sen. Jesse A. Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who is head of the Senate Inter-American affairs subcommittee, the White House was reported to be considering the appointment of Lewis A. Tambis. Mr. Tambis is a professor of Latin American history at Arizona State University and a critic of the Carter administration's decision to relinquish control of the canal to Panama.

The U.S. ambassador in Panama since 1978 has been Ambler Moss, a career diplomat who, as a congressional liaison official, had helped the White House lobby the canal treaties through the Senate. As a result of his efforts, Mr. Moss won strong bipartisan support here and praise from Panamanians.

Lord Carrington Quits Post Over Invasion of Falklands

(Continued from Page 1)

The Falkland Islands inflicted heavier casualties on invading Argentine forces than the Argentine government reported. He said the British killed five Argentines, injured 17 and destroyed an armored personnel carrier with 10 soldiers inside "who never surfaced."

The Argentine government has said that one naval officer was killed in the swift air and sea invasion Friday and three in the taking of South Georgia Island on Sunday. Mr. Hunt said he ordered the marines to lay down arms after the Argentine admiral in charge of the invasion appealed to avoid further bloodshed.

The fleet sailing from Portsmouth was to rendezvous with a group of ships off Gibraltar to form an armada of 40 warships, nearly two-thirds of Britain's naval strength. Rear Adm. John F. Woodward was named commander of the task force.

Trade Secretary John Biffen said Monday that the government had taken steps to requisition British



A Sea Harrier jump jet lands on the Hermes as the ship prepares to leave for the South Atlantic.

Reagan Ready to Help as 'Honest Broker'

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preventing a military clash because there is no way of predicting the consequences.

Officials said that so long as the British naval units are on the high seas heading toward the islands, it will be possible to bring leverage to bear on Argentina to agree to a formula for withdrawal and mediation.

Some officials believe that there will be support by many Latin American countries for that kind of solution, but Latin countries and the Third World could turn against Britain — and its allies, including the United States — if Britain opens

The other possibility is direct U.S. mediation between Argentina and Britain, with both sides pledging not to use force and Argentina being required in pull back its forces.

The administration is said by officials to be deeply worried about the possible ramifications.

The British government, already on the defensive at home for its handling of the affair, has repeatedly pleaded with Washington to use its economic and political influence on Argentina, first to prevent the invasion, and now to force an Argentine withdrawal.

"We are on trial in London," a State Department European expert said. "If we can't deliver on this, the Tories might be out of office, and we'll be back at the drawing boards on many things that we thought were settled."

Oil Prospects Appear Good

(Continued from Page 1)

land Islands' oil potential is not worth speculating about until some drilling begins.

Industry sources said a seismic survey was conducted around the islands three or four years ago when it appeared that Britain and Argentina might agree to a joint oil exploration venture in the area.

Mr. Stewart-Gordon said there is considerable question about the availability of oil-bearing rock in the islands' offshore region, which is not as deep as parts of the surrounding area.

Several companies, including

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Britain Offers Ulster Home-Rule Plan

United Press International

LONDON — Britain presented a plan Monday to restore limited home rule to Northern Ireland in a new effort to end what it called the "political sterility" of nearly eight years of direct rule by London over the province.

The plan, presented in Parliament, provides for a 78-member elected assembly to be elected by proportional representation. The assembly would draw up a plan for forming a Northern Ireland administration run by politicians from the province. If 70 percent of assembly members agree to the plan, parliamentary approval for setting up the new administration will be sought. Officials said the purpose of the 70-percent provision is to ensure agreement of the Roman Catholic minority.

Prospects of success for the plan were not viewed as highly rated. In a brief comment, the Irish Republic said: "In our view the proposals are mistakenly focused and unworkable."

Egypt Investigates 140 as Extremists

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Investigations are under way into the activities of 140 persons suspected of helping to overthrow the Egyptian government and establish an Islamic state, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported Monday.

The report said the suspects, arrested last week, belonged to three extremist groups. One of the groups had close connections with the organization accused of plotting President Sadat's assassination in October.

More than 1,000 persons belonging to extremist organizations have been held since Sadat's assassination.

Mount St. Helens Sends Up Steam

United Press International

VANCOUVER, Wash. — Mount St. Helens has sent a large plume of steam and ash nearly 5 miles above the volcano's summit, and scientists said seismic readings indicated more such activity was imminent.

There was a sudden series of earthquakes Sunday night, followed within hours by the plume of steam and ash. The volcano settled down to lower levels of seismic activity for about two hours, then began to rumble ominously with harmonic tremors that scientists said indicated movement of significant amounts of molten rock or gas, or both.

A.B. Adams of the University of Washington's geophysics department said the tremors were stronger than those recorded before the blast of March 19 and 20 that sent an 8-foot wall of water down the Toutle River. "They are unusual in both magnitude and duration," Mr. Adams said.

Russia Objects to Allegations by U.S.

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union complained Monday to the United States about U.S. allegations that Moscow had delivered chemical weapons for use in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.

U.S. Embassy sources said Ambassador Arthur Hartman was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and handed a formal note of protest. A text of the note, published by Tass, said the United States had made its accusations to cover up its own use of chemical weapons in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

It described as a "collection of inventions" a report issued by the U.S. State Department last month alleging that Soviet chemical weapons had been used in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan. The note said "the Soviet Union has never resorted to the use of chemical weapons anywhere itself, neither has it handed over such weapons to other countries."

UAE Urges Grace Period for Egypt

Reuters

KUWAIT — The president of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al-Nahayan, has called on Arab countries to give President Hosni Mubarak time to bring Egypt back into the Arab fold.

Sheikh Zaid, who arrived in Kuwait Monday for a state visit, told a Kuwaiti newspaper, in an interview published Monday, that President Anwar Sadat had isolated Egypt and it would take time for his successor, Mr. Mubarak, to bring the country back into the Arab mainstream.

Diplomats said this was a sign of a possible thaw between Egypt and its Arab detractors. Almost all the Arab world, including the UAE, imposed diplomatic and economic sanctions against Egypt after Sadat signed a peace agreement with Israel in 1979.

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Workers Strike
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FROM A

U.S. Intelligence, Justice Agencies Clash on Priorities

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite efforts in recent years to reduce the natural tension between law-enforcement officials and intelligence officials, the two still come into conflict.

The latest example involves the efforts of the U.S. attorney in San Diego, William H. Kennedy, to obtain an indictment of the former chief of Mexico's national police in connection with a \$3-million automobile theft ring.

When Mr. Kennedy disclosed that the Central Intelligence Agency had played a role in blocking the indictment because the former Mexican official was a key U.S. intelligence source, senior Justice Department officials decided to remove Mr. Kennedy. He has been told that if he does not resign he may be dismissed by President Reagan.

For people critical of the intelligence agency, the case was confirmation that "crime pays if you are shielded by the CIA," according to former Justice Department official who declined to be identified. Others, more tolerant of the competing interests at stake, said that they were encouraged that intelligence and

Issue Is Keeping State Secrets vs. Winning Fair Trials

law enforcement officials were talking, rather than fighting, about the problem.

Relations between the Justice Department and the CIA have long been among the touchiest in Washington. Former officials at both agencies still bristle over past cases and disputes.

"In many of these cases, there is heated controversy," said Philip B. Heymann, head of the Justice

NEWS ANALYSIS

Department's criminal division in the Carter administration. "It's an area of competition and conflict in which two fundamental concerns clash. One is keeping national security secrets. The other is winning a fair trial."

The two offices most directly involved in these cases are the Internal Security section of the Justice Department's criminal division and the office of the general counsel at the CIA. According to former Justice Department official who declined to be identified, mutual animosity can be severe.

"The mind sets are entirely different," said a former Justice official. "The agency views the

department as a threat to security. They want to disclose as little as possible. We tended to see the agency as an obstruction to justice."

For 20 years, from 1954 to 1974, the tension between Justice and the CIA was resolved by simply letting the intelligence agency decide which cases involving its employees and informants should be investigated. This practice was codified in a 1954 memorandum of understanding between the intelligence agency's general counsel and the deputy attorney general. The Rockefeller Commission, which investigated the conduct of intelligence agencies in 1975, criticized the practice as an abdication of prosecutorial power by the Justice Department.

Congressional committees that looked into the practice found a history of criminal cases involving intelligence agents that were either handled internally by the CIA or dropped by the Justice Department at the request of the intelligence agency.

Congressional records show that in one case in the 1960s, two agents accused of embezzling

large sums from the agency were not prosecuted because of "security considerations."

After disclosures in the mid-1970s of widespread abuses by intelligence agencies, the memorandum of understanding was terminated and intelligence agencies were ordered by President Gerald R. Ford to report all possible violations of the law to the Justice Department. President Jimmy Carter, and more recently President Reagan, reaffirmed the policy in executive orders.

Took Time to Adjust

It took some time for the CIA to adjust. Although the agency eventually cooperated with federal prosecutors investigating the activities of Edwin P. Wilson and Frank E. Terpil, two former agency employees who went to work training terrorists in Libya, the CIA was slow to refer the case to the Justice Department in 1976, when intelligence officials first received allegations about the two men.

The CIA has recently been more responsive. In 1980, for instance, it helped the Justice Department investigate the case of

David H. Barnett, a former covert agent who confessed that he had sold sensitive U.S. intelligence information to the Soviet Union.

To facilitate prosecution of cases involving national security information, Congress passed the Classified Information Procedures Act of 1980. The bill established special procedures to deal with defendants who threatened to disclose classified information unless the Justice Department dropped its case against them.

Reagan administration officials say that the San Diego case reflects the changes in policy and attitude. They argue, for example, that despite the sensitive role played by the Mexican suspect, Miguel Nasser Haro, who reportedly provided the United States with information about Soviet and Cuban assistance to guerrillas in El Salvador, the CIA stopped short of pressing the Justice Department not to prosecute.

Such assertions, however, did little to allay the concerns of a former White House official who wondered last week how many questionable sources the agency relied on for information, and how far the CIA would go to protect them.



"When I own something so beautiful", she remarked, "I want the world to see it."



Audemars Piguet

U.S. Deceived Writer in Retrieving Secret Air Force Data

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. government archivists apparently deceived a private researcher to retrieve 30-year-old records involving U.S. and Israeli intelligence activities because the U.S. Air Force wanted the documents reclassified.

The documents included details about the sabotage and explosion of a U.S. Air Force C-47 near Tel Aviv in May, 1953.

These and other records from the U.S. air attaché's office in Tel Aviv from 1950 to 1953 were declassified by officials of the National Archives and turned over

last December to Stephen S. Green, a researcher-author from Montpelier, Vt., who is writing a history of the hidden tensions and adversary relationships between the United States and Israel.

Details of Explosion

Mr. Green said the records contained evidence that the air attaché's C-47 flight on the day in question was carried out to photograph Israeli military installations in a proscribed area of northern Israel. He said the records also suggested that Israeli authorities blew the plane up on its return from the reconnaissance mission.

The head of the archives' Re-

cords Declassification Division, Edwin A. Thompson, telephoned Mr. Green in early February and asked him to send the 47-page packet back.

"He said, 'We merely want to have a record of what it was you saw and copied,'" Mr. Green related. "He apologized for poor records-keeping at the declassification branch."

At Mr. Green's request, Mr. Thompson followed up with a letter assuring him that "our review of these pages will be swiftly completed and the reproductions will be immediately returned."

What Mr. Green got back in-

stead, a month later, was a note saying that the Air Force had decided that 11 pages must remain classified in their entirety. The rest was returned but seven pages came back with portions snipped out.

Mr. Thompson apologized in a cover letter March 10. "Personally, I feel especially sad that I misled you," he wrote to Mr. Green.

Explicit Instructions

Mr. Thompson told a reporter that there was nothing he could do because the instructions under which he was operating were so explicit. He said the Air Force demanded retrieval of the papers after Mr. Green submitted a copy

of one of them along with a Freedom of Information request to the Air Force, seeking more details about the C-47's code-numbered mission.

The Air Force "alerted us to the fact that Green has what appeared to be still a classified item," Mr. Thompson said. "It was not marked, 'Declassified.' So we had to follow our own procedures."

Mark Lynch, an American Civil Liberties Union lawyer who is representing Mr. Green, said he was thinking of suing for fraud and misrepresentation unless the papers — for which Mr. Green paid 20 cents a page — were returned to him intact.

Energy, Education Departments Get a Reprieve From Washington

By Charles R. Babcock
and Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's campaign promises to shrink the government by dismantling the Departments of Education and Energy have bumped into the reality of both interest group and congressional opposition and now seem dead for the year, administration officials say.

Sources said a proposal to transfer most of the Energy Department's functions to the Commerce Department still may be introduced this year, but all sides agree that chances of passage are slim.

Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell said in an interview that he did not intend to send up legislation that would turn his department into a foundation until "after we've had a chance to gain more support than we now have."

Mr. Bell refused to concede that this meant that his foundation proposal was dead for this year, but other officials said the bill would not be introduced. For political reasons Mr. Bell has to insist that it will be introduced, a sympathetic official said.

The Education Department proposal is being abandoned, sources said, partly because of its lack of support among key Senate Republicans, including Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, chairman of the Education subcommittee, and William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware, chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, which would handle the bill.

The foundation proposal would maintain most of the Education Department's major programs, although cutting its payroll to \$8.8 billion and 4,300 employees. Another \$1 billion in programs would be transferred to other agencies.

Workers Strike In Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG — Factory production, public transport and mail services were disrupted Monday in Luxembourg's first major strike in about 60 years. The walk-out was called by trade unions displeased with the government's economic policies.

Socialist and Social Christian trade union officials reported 100 percent observance of the strike among hourly paid workers on the railways and the municipal bus service, and in post and telegraph offices, and the steel, construction and brewery industries.

The strike was called to protest a plan by Prime Minister Pierre Werner's center-right government to restrict wage increases as part of an attempt to control inflation.

A Delta Airliner, Hijacked to Cuba, Returns to Miami

MIAMI — Three men who hijacked a U.S. Delta Airlines Boeing 727 jet to Cuba Monday, dousing parts of the plane with gasoline, were detained by Cuban soldiers when the plane landed in Havana, passengers said.

Flight 591, from Chicago to Miami, with 96 passengers and a crew of seven, was diverted to Cuba about 20 minutes before it was due to land in Miami, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said.

The jet was refueled in Havana while passengers were given a meal by Cuban authorities and allowed to buy souvenirs, then was flown back to Miami. Officials here said nobody was harmed.

Sources at Miami Airport said the hijackers were believed to be a Cuban and his two sons.

Passengers said the men were seated separately but they rose almost simultaneously and poured gasoline from plastic bottles at the front and rear of the plane. A stewardess who intervened was splashed, they said.

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Peace Group Says Communists Dominated Talks on Bonn Protest

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — A major rift concerning possible Communist influence developed Monday among groups opposing NATO's plan for deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

One of the leading component organizations said that the West German Communist Party, which is allied to Moscow, dominated and manipulated a meeting here Sunday in which representatives of 37 groups, describing themselves as elements of the "peace movement," planned a major demonstration against President Reagan when he visits Bonn for a NATO summit meeting June 10.

The accusation was made by the Greens, an ecological party that has become increasingly active in leftist politics in West Germany, winning seats in several state parliaments in the last two years. The Greens have acknowledged that members of their party cooperate with the Communists on certain local issues, but they described the meeting here as scandalous.

The allegations of the Greens were remarkable because they gave public substantiation for the first time from inside the anti-nuclear movement to statements from some West German politicians that the West German Communist Party, at the direction of the Soviet

Union, has attempted to co-opt public sentiment against nuclear weapons.

Ulrich Tost, a member of the federal council of the Greens, said: "The Communists dominated the meeting completely. It took place under seemingly democratic rules, but that was a joke. We could barely get a word in."

Petra Kelly, another council member, said there was a large group at the meeting, attended by 800 people, who were there "only to help a certain bloc," a reference to the Soviet Union.

Soviet nuclear missiles were excluded as a cause of tension in the resolutions produced by the delegates; the resolutions blamed the United States for most of the world's troubles.

The Greens said that they planned to participate in the demonstration when Mr. Reagan arrives, but they said they were considering under what circumstances and how they could differentiate themselves from the goals agreed upon by the 37 groups Sunday.

They were the second major body in the anti-nuclear movement to have expressed concern about participation. The church-led Action for Reconciliation, which organized an anti-nuclear demonstration last fall attended by about 250,000 persons, has so far kept clear of involvement. Estimates for the possible size of the demonstration on June 10 have ranged between 100,000 and 500,000 people.

"Centralized Fashion"

"Mr. Reagan can come to Bonn completely relaxed now," Mrs. Kelly said, "because this peace movement has shown itself incapable of discussion." If the movement were split, she said, it would be the fault of the West German Communist Party.

When she was asked why the Greens had been unable to combat the Communists at the organizational meeting, Mrs. Kelly replied, "It is not our style to work in this centralized fashion."

At the meeting Sunday, the delegates passed a resolution describing the goal of the NATO conference as "support of the Reagan administration's attempt to achieve worldwide hegemony."

The goals of the Greens, Mrs. Kelly said, were "a nonaligned peace movement" that called for a Europe without nuclear weapons and the dissolution of the power blocs, East and West.

The meeting rejected separate resolutions calling on the peace movement to use only nonviolent methods in demonstrations, condemning Soviet interference in Poland and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and expressing support for Poland's Solidarity labor union.

It adopted, by a large majority, a motion condemning U.S. action in Central America, the Middle East, southern Africa and other regions.

It said it would welcome political solutions to problems in Poland and Afghanistan, which would involve the lifting of martial law and the withdrawal of Soviet troops, positions which do not clash with the position of the governments of Eastern Europe.

The swimmers were named as Miroslav Rolko, 1977 European backstroke champion; Eastman Cerny, a 17-year-old Czechoslovak champion; Josef Kuf, 25, and Tereza Vrsikova, a 17-year-old Czechoslovak women's champion.

"Our club has nothing to do with these defections," said Mr. Poppen, a lawyer, who added that he informed authorities as soon as the swimmers arrived.

The swimmers apparently decided spontaneously to accompany Mr. Cernoch to Heidelberg, where the journalist has an aunt.

11 Died in Crete Crash

CHANIA, Crete — All 11 persons aboard a U.S. Navy plane were killed when it crashed Friday into a mountain range of this southern Mediterranean Greek island, the U.S. Embassy and Greek police confirmed Monday.

The C-1 had been catapulted from the aircraft carrier Eisenhower and was heading for Souda Bay on Crete.



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, and Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak president and Communist Party leader, during the welcoming Monday in Prague that included a 21-gun salute.

Jaruzelski's Visits, Well-Received In Bloc, Signal a Return to Grace

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — With a trip last week to East Berlin and one this week to Prague, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, is mending official fences that had been badly damaged over the last year and a half.

The intent behind the visits, many Western diplomats here believe, is primarily to show the flag of Polish Communism in the neighboring capitals that were most insistent in charging that the Solidarity trade union was nothing but a nest of counterrevolutionaries out to seize power.

Certainly the reception accorded the Polish leader in East Berlin was every bit as effusive as the one he got in Moscow earlier in the month and can be seen as a sign that Poland's Communist ally fully supports the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, which broke

the back of the independent union. The message was that Poland was back in the fold. It could be seen in the 21-gun salute given to the general, who fought to free Berlin from Nazi rule more than three and a half decades ago, in the Polish flags and bunting, and in the crowd of schoolchildren and workers encouraged to turn out along the route of the motorcade.

It could be seen in the fact that almost the entire East German Politburo, headed by Erich Honecker, turned up at the airport to meet the Polish delegation, and in the round verbiage provided by official agency dispatches, such as this sentence from PAP, the Polish press agency:

"They expressed conviction that the course and results of the official friendly visit will add a fresh impetus to the further expansion of all-round fraternal cooperation of the two parties, states and nations closely linked by the interests of peace and socialism."

The visit contrasted markedly with the one a little more than a year ago of Stanislaw Kania, then head of the Polish party. He went to Prague and East Berlin to plead for understanding and sympathy, and was treated with extraordinary coolness.

Deep-Seated Antagonism

Despite the hugs and warm dinner toasts of the leaders, however, everyday attitudes of the people seem unaffected. The stereotyped hatreds — shaped and honed over centuries of conflict and conquest — have been heightened by Poland's political liberalization and economic decline.

The East Germans, their economy reeling from a lack of coal imports from Poland's Lower Silesian region, which has provided fuel since it was first taken over by Prussia 200 years ago, tend to regard Poles as anarchic and lazy. The Poles, for whom World War II happened yesterday, feel that the Germans are militaristic and grovel before authority.

The attitudes emerged strongly in recent months, especially in Poland, when mannequins by Warsaw Pact countries seemed to pose a threat of invasion.

"The trouble with Germans is that they love to march — especially in our direction," a Polish writer said recently. "The German system is even worse than ours, but they never speak up," said another.

The antagonism undoubtedly is heightened by a sense of economic dependence. Poland has a large imbalance of trade with East Germany, which, like other Communist countries, has provided gifts of food, second-hand clothing and toys since the imposition of martial law.

Interestingly, much of this suspicion appears directed at East Germany, a national ally, even more than at West Germany, which is portrayed as an implacable foe by official news outlets. East Germany is Prussia, Poles say, and in West Germany at least nationalism is open.

A West German diplomat stationed in Warsaw for three years said he had heard of only one or two incidents of overt hostility. He said that despite Polish propaganda, Poles accepted West Germans more easily than they did East Germans.

The propaganda line is that eight million German-speaking people left the last east of the Oder-Neisse rivers given to Poland in 1945 and settled in West Germany. West Germany is pressing for a unification of the two Germans to reclaim the territory, according to this theme.

The line was repeated last Tuesday in Zolnierz Wolnosci, the Polish Army newspaper, which said Poland and East Germany "are exposed especially to the threat from the side of West German forces." It said the only security lay in political and military cohesion with the Soviet Union.

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In Naples, Accused Gang Leader Seems to Call Shots From Prison

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

NAPLES — From a prison cell that has been his home for 14 of the last 19 years, not counting four years he spent in an asylum for the criminally insane, Raffaele Cutolo has reportedly been conducting one of the most murderous gang wars between this city and Salerno.

Seventy-eight people have been killed in Naples this year alone, and an officer of the carabinieri, the national police force, said the gang war was responsible for about 70 percent of the violent deaths here in the last two or three years. Murders rose from 85 in

1979 to 148 in 1980 and 235 last year.

The gang war began after Mr. Cutolo, 40, whose well-tailored suits, silk ties and gold-rimmed spectacles enhance the hand-drawn tattoos and chains in which he is usually photographed, had a year of illegal liberty from 1978 to 1979. It was his first taste of freedom since he was sentenced to 20 years in prison for murdering a man in 1963 in a dispute over a woman.

Feigning madness, he was transferred in 1974 to the less rigid regime of an asylum. He escaped four years later with the help of his sister. He was recaptured in 1979. In March, a new 10-year sentence, handed down in 1980, was reduced on appeal to 5 years and 2 months.

"Laughable," a carabinieri officer said, "he asked what he thought of the reduced sentence. 'The person who should have been the accused was afraid.'"

In fact, the prosecuting attorney had himself asked for dismissal of some of the charges, which included narcotics trafficking, running a protection racket, robbery and belonging to a criminal organization.

If the prosecutor was afraid, he was not alone. "Cutolo has brought terror and fear," the carabinieri officer said.

As head of the Nuova Camorra Organizzata, a revival of the traditional Neapolitan crime "camorra,"

the carabinieri officer, local crime reporters and political officials agreed that Mr. Cutolo's camorra was to the old gangs of Naples, Calabria and Sicily what a modern multinational corporation is to a cottage craftsman.

The big change, and the big money, came in the late 1970s, when Naples became a major transshipping point in the circuit that brings South American narcotics to Sicily, where they are refined and distributed via this city to the United States and Canada.

Asked how Mr. Cutolo, known among his admirers as "Don Raffaele," or "il professore," has managed to build and operate such an organization while spending most of his adult life in prison, Mr. Valenza said, "Some things I don't understand myself."

What is evident is that the gang leader has done most of his recruiting in jail, concentrating on youths from 18 to the early 20s. He is said to have obtained their loyalty by taking care of their families, engaging lawyers and employing them in his service on release.

An unmarried sister, Rosetta, 44, is believed to act as his main outside agent.

The principal long-term casualty in the rise of gang strength, according to most political observers and writers on the subject, is the authority of government. In courtrooms and prisons, the criminals appear to be on an equal footing with the representatives of the law.

From the cages in which gangsters face their judges, they insult and scorn them with impunity.

DEATH NOTICES

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS JR.
Died suddenly on Friday 26th March in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA. Mr. Phelps, 64, had been treated with Dementia and Co. Inc., a Pittsburgh management consulting firm since his retirement from Bell Bank in 1979. Just prior to his retirement he was executive director of Mellon's Int'l. Banking Dept., handling the Bank's relationships with various central and government banks abroad. For many years he headed that department, which he founded, and was generally credited with having been the principal architect of this activity at Mellon. Part of his career was spent in London where he was an executive in charge of the First National Bank of Boston, and later a Vice-President in charge of the Pittsburgh Council of International Visitors, and past President of The World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh. His military service took him to the North African and Sicilian campaigns where he was awarded a silver star and two bronze stars, and he also served in the U.S. Diplomatic Corps. A graduate of St. Mark's School, Southbury, Conn., and Yale University, he leaves a wife, Olive, two daughters, a son and four grandchildren.

Warsaw Blames Union For Economic Crisis Stresses Trade in Bloc

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Polish authorities released a lengthy report on the economy Monday that largely blames the Solidarity trade union for the nation's economic ills and calls for closer economic ties with the Soviet bloc.

The report said production and exports had plummeted while wages soared under the prodding of the independent union, which was suspended Dec. 13 when martial law was imposed.

The report was published in the Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu, which printed alongside it letters to the editors that denounced Solidarity.

"The word Solidarity should be erased from the name of the union, as it evokes the worst misfortune to have befallen our nation in history," one letter said.

Meanwhile, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski visited Prague Monday, and was welcomed at the airport by Gustav Husak, the president and Communist Party leader. The visit, which the official press agency PAP said began in a "cordial atmosphere," comes in sharp contrast to the harsh criticism that the Czechoslovak leader made against Poland during the labor crisis last year.

The economic report published in Warsaw said that Poland's best long-term strategy is "to thoroughly reorient its economy toward greater reliance on domestic resources and toward durable and close interrelations with the economies of Comecon states." Comecon, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, is a Soviet-bloc trade organization.

The report said that national income dropped 13 percent last year, while private income paid Poles rose 25 percent. The cost of living rose by 25 percent, a figure that does not include price increases of 200 to 400 percent imposed this February.

Strikes and "other forms of social tension" led to a one-million-ton slump in coal production that cost the nation at least \$500 million, the report said. Coal exports are Poland's leading source of hard currency.

Last week, the government reported that 47 million tons of coal had been mined during the first

quarter of this year, an increase of 6.3 million tons over the first quarter of last year.

The report said Solidarity aggravated last year's production slump through strikes, by raising unrealistic demands, and because union extremists tried to use "economics as a plane for political struggle."

It also criticized Rural Solidarity, the farmers' version of the union federation, for exacerbating a situation that was already bad because of a poor harvest in 1980.

Other factors that it blamed for the economic decline were errors in economic policy during the 1970s, "economically unwarranted" increases in wages and social security benefits granted under union pressure, and economic sanctions imposed by the United States and other nations in response to martial law.

The sanctions, "combined with the shortage of hard currency, significantly limit the current possibilities of import from capitalist countries, making imports almost entirely dependent on the current revenues from exported goods," the report said.

Payments totaling \$8.8 billion against the nation's \$25.5-billion debt to Western banks and governments created a trade deficit with capitalist countries of about \$700 million, the report said.

Ford Criticizes Reagan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Former President Gerald R. Ford says that President Reagan should have responded more harshly to the military crackdown in Poland in an effort to increase economic pressure on that nation and the Soviet Union.

In an interview published Sunday in Parade magazine, Mr. Ford said he would have declared Poland's debts in default rather than have the U.S. government pay the interest owed to U.S. banks, as Mr. Reagan did.

"Well, honestly, should we worry about the bankers or be concerned about what happens to 35 million Poles?" Mr. Ford asked. "I am disappointed with the lack of hard-hitting, prompt action by the Reagan administration in doing something about martial law in Poland," he said.

Ex-Aide Seeks to Oust Fraser as Party Leader

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — Andrew Peacock, a former foreign minister, announced Monday that he will challenge Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser for the leadership of the governing Liberal Party.

Mr. Peacock said he would present his candidacy for a vote Thursday at a meeting of the party's members of Federal Parliament because "there is very grave concern among my Liberal Party colleagues about Australia's national leadership."

Changing prime ministers would not affect the governing coalition of Liberal and National Country parties, which has a 21-seat majority in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Peacock announced the challenge in a statement issued in Canberra, the capital. He said the Liberal Party risked losing the next general elections because Mr. Fraser had failed to develop policies promoting economic growth.

The election loss would send Labor to the state of Victoria and strong Labor Party performance in national public opinion polls prompted Mr. Peacock's move.

At Thursday's meeting, Mr. Peacock said he would present his candidacy for a vote Thursday at a meeting of the party's members of Federal Parliament because "there is very grave concern among my Liberal Party colleagues about Australia's national leadership."

Mr. Peacock, 43, resigned from the Cabinet last year after a disagreement with Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Fraser, 49, has been prime minister since 1975, when the Labor government was dismissed by Governor General Sir John Kerr. The governor general is appointed by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain.

Kim Il Sung's Son Fails to Get Post, Reports Indicate

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Kim Il Sung was re-elected president of North Korea by the Supreme People's Assembly on Monday, but in an unexpected move the assembly did not elect Mr. Kim's son to the office of vice president, Japan's Kyodo News Service reported.

Mr. Kim, 69, has ruled the Communist half of the Korean peninsula since it was divided at the end of World War II, and there has been speculation for years that his son, Kim Jong Il, 40, would succeed him. Kim Jong Il already is a member of the presidium of the ruling Politburo and secretary of the Communist Party.

No explanation was given for the vote by the assembly, North Korea's legislature, which opened a three-day session following the election of 615 deputies.

Kyodo quoted Japanese experts on North Korean affairs as saying it was rare for all members of the assembly to meet. Business is usually carried out by a 19-member standing committee.

The official Radio Pyongyang said only that the session was held after the election of the deputies.

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DELTA. THE AIRLINE RUN BY PROFESSIONALS.

Washington Seeking to Reassure Asian Allies Of U.S. Commitment to Help Defend Pacific

By Michael Gerler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After 15 months of preoccupation with Central America, the Middle East and Poland, the Reagan administration is trying to reassure allies in Asia. To this end, sources say, Washington is seeking to increase U.S. and allied military strength there.

The public centerpiece of this effort has been the 10-day swing through Japan, South Korea and the Philippines by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. The trip ended Sunday.

Behind the scenes, according to informed sources, the administration is carrying out "at the very highest levels" a review of a proposed "flexible operations concept" for the U.S. armed forces, especially the Navy. Sources say this

would reduce, wherever possible, outdated commitments to keep specific numbers of ships in specific places and instead leave them free to roam, especially in the Pacific.

Mr. Weinberger was making first trip to Asia as defense secretary. The message he carried to all three countries was that the United States would remain a Pacific power despite the withdrawal from Vietnam, and that it was firmly committed to help defend the region.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But Mr. Weinberger also told the allies, and emphasized to reporters on the plane back home, that the United States could not defend Asia alone.

Mr. Weinberger praised South Korea, with its heavily armed forces and big defense budget, and the Philippines, which houses two U.S. air and naval bases that support the Pacific and Indian Ocean fleets.

The message to Japan was different. Although pleased with this year's 7.8-percent increase in the Japanese defense budget, Mr. Weinberger emphasized that much more would be needed for many years and that an effective common defense with the U.S. fleet of the northern Pacific required that Japan take on a far greater role in its self-defense. He came away with no promises.

In an interview in Honolulu Saturday, Adm. Robert L.J. Long, commander of U.S. Pacific forces, said those forces were stretched thin and were about 30 percent below the level needed. "Today, we have a classic situation where we do not have enough naval forces in the Pacific to perform all of the tasks given to us simultaneously," he said.

In addition, only two of the Army's 16 divisions and three of the Air Force's 26 tactical fighter-bomber wings are based in the Pacific. While it is not unusual for military commanders to argue for more forces for their region, Adm. Long maintains that the U.S. situation in the Pacific has changed dramatically since the pullout from Vietnam. Now there is a commitment to defend the Gulf, to sail the Indian Ocean and to contend with a Soviet fleet that has a third of its forces in the Pacific and access to a string of new facilities from Vietnam to the Horn of Africa.

Smaller Fleet

The U.S. Pacific fleet, with 277 ships in 1973, is down to 217 vessels. Only Marine Corps strength in the region, two divisions and air wings, has held steady.

Under the controversial and expensive administration plan to rebuild the U.S. fleet to 600 ships worldwide and to emphasize a more flexible, global strategy, some additional strength will flow to the Pacific.

But Mr. Weinberger has stressed that the United States would still not be able to go it alone in a crisis. He kept up the pressure on Tokyo to strengthen its self-defense forces in conformity with its constitution.

Washington wants a prosperous Japan to be able to defend its homeland, strengthen its anti-submarine and air-defense capabilities and protect the sea lanes out to 1,000 miles.

Mr. Weinberger says the Japanese understand the threat from the Russians, who have a division of troops to the disputed Kuril Is-

lands north of Japan. United States officials say that Japan has come a long way in expanding its forces in the last 10 years and that a new generation of officers believes that the country, as another democracy, should be entitled to defend itself. The U.S. task, they say, is to encourage this trend without breaking any public consensus for defense by applying too much pressure.

Doubts on Japan

But some U.S. government specialists are skeptical, and are pessimistic about Japan's ultimate value as an ally if the chips are ever down. In this view, Japanese leaders do not much fear the Russians and are likely to do only as much for defense as it takes to keep U.S. pressure at a level they can handle.

These officials say, therefore, that every U.S. administration must keep intense pressure on Japan. Even then, officials believe, Japanese defense progress will be slow and Japanese forces cannot be counted on in a major way for many years, if ever.

Japan's small armed forces are effective, and the country obviously has huge potential for military strength. Yet here, too, Washington must walk a thin line because, as Mr. Weinberger concedes, Koreans, Filipinos and other Asians — along with the Japanese themselves — do not want a heavily armed Japan.

Despite an economy that has boomed in recent years, South Korea remains a tense country. It worries about its internal security as well as the threat from the North Koreans, who have a 700,000-man army, including a special 100,000-man force that is believed to be the largest commando and infiltration force in the world.

South Korea is well armed and spends 6 percent of its gross national product on defense. But what worries U.S. planners is what would happen if a crisis elsewhere meant that the United States could not reinforce South Korea if North Korea invaded again.

While Mr. Weinberger and President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea paid homage to the need for negotiations with the North Koreans, the overriding emphasis during the visit was on saber-rattling. The United States emphasized the nuclear umbrella it holds over Seoul and announced new procedures for turning over \$2 billion of U.S. war reserves in an emergency.

Although most U.S. analysts do not believe that the threat of war in Korea has increased, there are 40,000 American troops there, many of them to the path of any possible attack. The United States could find itself involved quickly.



King Bhumibol Adulyadej pays respect to past kings.

Convoy of Gilded Barges Marks Bicentennial of the Thai Dynasty

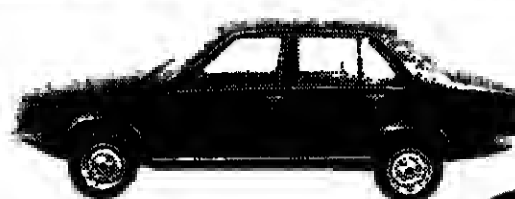
Reuters

BANGKOK — Thailand's Chakri Dynasty glided into its third century Monday in a dazzling procession of 51 royal barges down the Chao Phraya River — the "River of Kings."

The procession launched two weeks of festivities marking the 200th anniversary of the dynasty, of which King Bhumibol Adulyadej is the ninth ruler, and of the founding of Bangkok as the national capital.

Tens of thousands of cheering Thais lined the river banks as King Bhumibol, Queen Sirikit and other members of the royal family were carried in a procession of gilded swan-necked barges rowed by 2,000 navy oarsmen in vivid traditional costumes. The celebrations were expected to cost about \$45 million.

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A NEW ERA FOR SMALL-BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

For over 100 years the business community has relied increasingly on the telephone as its most essential line of communication. Yet despite this long period of technological improvement, the basic wire-and-switch concept of telephony has remained until now unchanged, a situation which, in view of the information revolution of the Eighties, cannot continue. Business telephony has entered a new era in which conventional technology is not able to keep pace with the demands of the future.

To meet the need for speed, convenience, flexibility and economy in business communications, Philips has developed a new-technology private telephone switching system based on the integration of advanced micro-computer techniques with sophisticated communications electronics.

Called TBX, for Time-division Branch eXchange, the system can be used for voice, image and data communications. It is modular in both hardware and software, so can be con-

figured, re-configured, extended or upgraded to meet the specific needs of the user. Moreover, it can be selectively programmed to provide a host of time and revenue saving facilities such as: hot-line; abbreviated dialling; follow-me; auto ringback; group hunting; add-on conference; toll restriction; executive override and executive/secretary stations. These features,

together with extreme compact and totally silent operation, add up to a system that complements the modern business environment.

The TBX, a new Philips development for small-business communications, is now available in most areas. But Philips can help improve business efficiency in other ways too, as the following examples illustrate.



ENERGY-SAVING LIGHTING

Philips SL lamps are already saving energy in hotels, offices, conference halls, shopping centres, etc. all over Europe. For example, the Swiss departmental stores group Globus have been able to triple the sales area of their new branch in Bern from 2000m² to 6000m² with no increase in electricity costs compared with former needs. On average, 70W/m² would have been needed previously for sales area lighting, whereas the same basic lighting can now be achieved at 6.5W/m² with the new 18W SL lamps, and the overall lighting requirement reduced to only 20W/m². At the same time, the low operating temperature and the reduced radiant heat of the SL lamps give further economy in power consumed by the air conditioning system. Philips new SL lamps are an energy-efficient alternative to incandescent lamps in new lighting schemes or as replacements in existing schemes. The new lamps can be plugged or screwed into standard B22 or E27 sockets and are available in four sizes rated at 9W, 13W, 18W, and 25W respectively equivalent to standard 40W, 60W, 75W and 100W incandescent lamps. They also have at least five times longer life.

ELECTRONIC ACCESS CONTROL SYSTEMS

Philips have a new key to successful security. It is a computer-coded key that fits on a key-ring, and a simple but sophisticated concept that fits most requirements. The new access control system does everything that a conventional, centralized processor-controlled system will do, but without the complexity. The system is compact and comprehensive. It is easy-to-install and easy-to-use. Above all it is safe, internally and externally. Though the keys all look alike, each is unique; with 60 billion codes to choose from, there is no possibility of duplication.



Write for more information to your local Philips organization or to Philips, C.M.S.D. Marketing Communications, V.O.P. Room 25, Eindhoven, Holland. Or telex: 35000-PHTC-NL/CMSD-Marketing Communications, Eindhoven, Holland. I would like more information on:

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SILENT THERMAL PRINTER

High-speed line printers — such as those used to print-out data on VDU screens, receive telex messages or collect the news — are usually noisy. Philips new "Copy 80" Silent Thermal Printer is not. It employs a new static printing technique based on momentary heating of tiny resistors arranged along the width of a piece of heat-sensitive paper. Since there is no impact, there is virtually no noise.



"Copy 80" offers other benefits as well. A 240-line-per-minute printing speed lets you print a screenful of information from a visual display in about six seconds. Operation is simple, by means of two pushbuttons. A wide range of character codes, input speeds and interfaces are supplied, to meet the needs of financial, dealers, travel advisors, news agencies, viewdata users, private telex operators and many others.

PHILIPS



SURE SIGN OF BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Fill the Oil Reserve

As motorists know from the price at the pump, the world is temporarily awash in oil. Not since the 1973 oil embargo has there been a better opportunity to funnel some of the surplus into the Louisiana and Texas salt caverns that hold America's strategic petroleum reserve, the first defense against any interruptions of imports.

But this opportunity does not seem to impress the White House. For the moment, President Reagan is more concerned with cutting spending than in so strengthening the nation's defense. It is up to Congress to correct his myopia.

The reserve was created in 1975 in response to the Arab oil embargo. The idea was to store a billion barrels, about seven months' worth of imports, by the mid-1980s. But the Carter administration, fearful of antagonizing Saudi Arabia, did not buy enough oil to fill the reserve on schedule.

Only in the last year (and only after prodding by Congress) has the government tried to catch up. Some 240 million barrels are now in storage. At the congressionally mandated fill rate of 300,000 barrels a day, it would take approximately seven more years to meet the billion-barrel goal.

Yet to save money, President Reagan wants to cut the 1983 fill rate to just 209,000

barrels a day. Even that goal might not be met because of limits on storage capacity. The space is created in underground salt formations. At the current pace of construction, the fill may drop to 100,000 barrels a day.

That is not nearly good enough. All it would take to convert the current glut into shortage is a 10 percent reduction in world output. Even the threat of a reduction created by war or revolution in the Gulf might create a shortage, as nations and businesses rushed to hoard stocks. What is needed is a determined effort to fill the reserve while the oil market is slack.

At the very least, that means 300,000 barrels a day. Buying two or three times that much would be better still. It would take a year or two to create the required storage capacity underground. But, as Senator Bill Bradley notes, that is no real constraint. Private industry has plenty of above-ground storage it would be only too happy to lease. Available also are hundreds of underutilized tankers that could provide temporary storage for the petroleum.

Oil prices are falling and gasoline dealers are again offering better mugs with every fill-up. Perhaps the traumas of 1974 and 1979 will never recur. But why bet on that?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Japanese Car Quota

Japan has now agreed to extend for another year its not-so-voluntary quota on the cars it sends to the United States. The purpose of that quota was to shelter the American automobile companies from the cold winds of world competition while they reorganized themselves to produce more small cars. But trade quotas rarely work well, and the this case does not seem to be an exception.

It is fair to say that the recession, with its special impact on automobile sales, has thrown off all previous calculations. But the trade figures for the last three months of 1981 provide a rather dramatic indicator of what is happening. The value of all imports into this country dropped slightly, compared with the same period a year earlier. That is the effect of the rising exchange rate of the dollar. But there is one conspicuous exception. The value of imported automobiles is up sharply — while the number is down.

Clearly the Japanese manufacturers are shipping more expensive cars to the United States. The figures suggest that, between late 1980 and late 1981, the price of the cars as they left Japan rose about 25 percent. The Japanese have been sending bigger, more expensive cars to attract more affluent buyers.

And why not? That's not only good business strategy, but also the standard and predictable response to a quota. If you can ship only a limited number of cars, you are going to try to increase your profits by selling the most expensive cars possible. But the result is that, as some American manufacturers have uneasily observed, the Japanese companies are no longer competing solely for the bottom of the American market, among the smallest and least expensive cars.

No doubt that would have happened anyway. Even before the quota, the Japanese were clearly preparing to sell larger cars here. But the speed of this shift in models and prices strongly suggests that the quota is accelerating it. Despite the severity of the recession, it looks as though the imports are running very close to the full quota for the year that ended April 1. The quota has probably held the sales of Japanese cars lower than they would have been. But it has done little to relieve the deeper troubles of the American automobile industry and, by swinging the competition into the more expensive and more profitable models, it may have made those troubles worse.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Puerto Rico's Status

In working to stabilize the Caribbean basin, is the administration inadvertently destabilizing Puerto Rico? This is the foreboding of Puerto Ricans close to the mainland Democratic Party. They feel that the tariff and tax privileges the administration now proposes to extend to the whole region will simply cancel out the advantage those privileges — the heart of "Operation Bootstrap" — have conferred on the commonwealth. The governor and other Puerto Ricans close to Ronald Reagan reply that the president's Caribbean basin initiative does protect the island, but they are awfully jittery about it.

Already, Puerto Rico, with a per capita income half that of the poorest state and an economy sadly dependent on federal transfer payments, was the American jurisdiction most hurt by federal budget cuts. With the initiative, the hurt deepens. Puerto Rico pays a special price for both the Reagan domestic and foreign policies. These are American citizens, and it is not fair.

The critics argue that the island, while more advanced than most intended beneficiaries of the Caribbean initiative, is still a developing country and needs to be relieved of the burdens that an undifferentiated federal law now imposes. Let Puerto Rico control imports while its industry grows, the island's house proposes; let the island avoid more ex-

pensive American shipping, and so on. There are some sensible ideas here. The trouble is, many of them cut across the administration's guiding policy — to put the island on a statehood course or, in the shorter run, to treat it within the context of "New Federalism." This tilts the administration against proposals whose secondary effect is to strengthen the commonwealth status of the island and, not incidentally, the Democrats.

The most likely result of this confrontation on an economic program is the same stalemate that has curdled the status debate in recent years. A break is essential, and we think we know what it should be. The administration should grant that its first responsibility is not to one status, statehood, but to the people. That means living with commonwealth, because it exists and is flexible, and consulting with all political elements to agree on the best development ideas regardless of their implication for the ill-starred status debate. After all, even Mr. Reagan's political opponents basically accept his fundamental economic insight — that the curse of welfareism on the island must be lifted. If the president turns from the form of status to the substance of development, he might yet lead the turnaround the island desperately needs.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

German Party Threatened

The things happening on the left wing of the German Socialist party are increasingly threatening its existence.

Bodies like the Green Party and other outer left groups have nibbled so much support from the fringe of Chancellor Schmidt's party that its managers, and especially Party Chairman Willy Brandt, have been driven to advocate leftward policy changes to lure these voters back.

Other party members warn of the danger of trying to reconcile basically irreconcilable attitudes and of loss of party identity due to trying to follow too many trends.

Though Schmidt's personal popularity remains unimpaired, political prophets have ceased to speculate on what his government can still achieve and are reduced to wondering how long it can survive and what the best mechanism would be to remove it.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung.

April 6: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Turbulent Cuban Meeting

HAVANA — A turbulent meeting of Liberals of Santiago, called for the purpose of uniting the party, has been held here. Señor Canizares said Señor Gómez should be the presidential candidate, and Señor Xiquez replied that both Señor Zayas and Señor Gómez were unscrupulous. Señor Ferrera declared Señor Gómez to be the only man for the office. No sooner were these words uttered than the audience split one side shouting "Viva Gómez!" the other "Viva Zayas!" The excitement was indescribable. Blows were exchanged and the police interfered to establish order. When the meeting was resumed, efforts to obtain harmony were useless and Gen. Pino Guerra confessed that he had failed to unite the party.

1932: Central European Problems

LONDON — The financial and economic fate of five or six Central European countries hangs directly on the four-power Danubian conference, the first of a series of conferences that will be held here almost without interruption between now and the fall, including later a conference of the Danubian countries themselves. Statesmen will be working against time, because all the reports from central Europe indicate that financial collapse cannot be delayed much longer unless drastic and remedial measures are adopted. Statesmen realize that if Central Europe collapses, the difficulties and problems of the Lausanne conference on disarmament will be multiplied, if not made practically insurmountable.

On Reducing Nuclear Arsenals by Agreement

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — After nearly a generation of somnolence, the debate on nuclear weapons has suddenly fully emerged in the United States. The arguments aren't new.

The underlying strategy of using money to buy a doomsday threat instead of manpower for a large standing army goes back to John Foster Dulles's dread promise of "more bang for a buck." As technology developed, so did the idea of smaller, shorter-range nuclear weapons and limited nuclear war, which is the meaning of John Kennedy's doctrine of "flexible response."

Bertrand Russell's "better Red than dead" was the slogan of the first unilateral disarmers, and it remains the menace inherent in the idea of abandoning defense.

Three elements in the situation are new. One is Soviet acquisition of a nuclear arsenal that threatens the United States and the rest of the world just as much as the United States can threaten. The question of superiority doesn't mean much. It is a political, not a military, calculation having to do with whether perceptions of risk are more or less likely to achieve what Americans call deterrence when speaking of their own policy and nuclear blackmail when speaking of the Soviet Union's policy.

The second change is the sheer quantity of nuclear weapons now in existence and the increased sophistication of delivery meth-

ods. Nobelist Linus Pauling has calculated that the total stockpile amounts to 500,000 megatons, which is about 100,000 times the total of explosives used during the whole of World War II. And the U.S. administration now wants to build another 17,000 warheads for better weapons.

This has led to the third change, which is the reawakening to danger. The buildup has been going on all this time without attracting much attention because the political climate seemed to be improving and the assumption grew that nobody would ever use atoms for destruction again.

Increased tensions, fierce talks and what appears to be Washington's new enthusiasm for arms-racing in contrast to an aura of reluctance surrounding previous procurement have undermined that always fragile, uncertain assumption.

Now, people are prepared to argue the question of apocalypse again, at a level of danger far higher than it had been during the first big debate.

It is not a simple question, or it would have been answered long ago. The complications do not stem from any wish for nuclear war. Fools cried "nukes" during the frustrations of the wars in Korea, Vietnam and even the 1973-74 oil crisis. But nobody lis-

tened because everybody else understood, despite the passion of the conflicts, that we cannot consider these weapons a usable part of the armory.

The complications are there because peace is not the only issue. Security means more than peace and the outbreak of World War II showed that even peace can be lost if security is neglected. The record indicates that Hitler really wanted war. No doubt Moscow doesn't, any more than the United States. But there are possibilities, of internal upheaval, panic, desperation, which could sweep away the restraints.

There are profound reasons to refuse a choice limited to Red or dead, and that way of putting the sacrifices fact to rhyme about the issue isn't Communism but Soviet power. The desire to resist is legitimate and compelling. There hasn't been any war between the members of NATO and those of the Warsaw Pact, and while we can't be sure that is because nuclear weapons exist, deterrence does seem to have worked.

Now some decisions must be made. The overwhelming moral argument for survival cannot be challenged. But what becomes of deterrence and the capacity to resist under ceptable pressure, the moral argument for security, if the West discards its weapons or

promises never to use them first while refusing to mount effective conventional defense?

A simple freeze on all nuclear weapons at current levels would probably be impossible to verify, and I cannot reject the argument that some technological improvements can reduce rather than increase the chance that the weapons might ever be used. There is merit in distinguishing between "deterrence" and "destabilizing" types. It is possible that submarine-launched missiles are in the first category and sea-launched cruise missiles in the second, for example.

A sense of approximate force balance is important, not only to security but to the confidence needed to reverse the arms race and contain peripheral conflicts. There is not, and won't be, any balance of debate because it simply isn't possible for the Soviet public to participate and to influence its leaders on these issues. That puts an extra burden on the American public.

The answer has to be an urgent, determined effort to reduce arsenals by agreement. It means accepting Soviet security concerns, being selective about new weapons and not trying to unseat the Soviet regime, however hateful. The task of reforming it belongs to its own people. Our job is to maintain peace and win time for them to find a way.

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A Closer Look At '62 Cuban Missile Pact

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — With Washington threatening to "go to the source" in Cuba and with Moscow hinting it may put nuclear weapons there, it is a good time to check the no-invasion, no-offensive-weapons understanding that ended the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. One thing you find by going back is that Kennedy's and Khrushchev's (still unpublished) exchange is apparently being widely misread by the Reagan administration and by others arguing for a hard line.

Director William J. Casey, for instance, when asked whether the arrival of new MiG-23s in Cuba violates the 1962 terms, told U.S. News & World Report on March 8: "Oh, sure it does because the '62 agreement said the Soviets would send no offensive weapons, and it also said there would be no export of revolution from Cuba. The agreement has been violated for 20 years."

The Wall Street Journal recalled recently that Kennedy had said after the crisis (on Nov. 20), "if all offensive weapons are removed from Cuba and kept out of the hemisphere in the future, under adequate verification and safeguards, and if Cuba is not used for the export of aggressive Communist purposes, there will be peace in the Caribbean."

The impression is being conveyed that the Kremlin is violating its word by shipping in "offensive" weapons and exporting revolution, and may violate it further by replacing new missiles, Mr. Reagan, while saying Wednesday night — accurately — that putting missiles into Cuba would be a "total violation," added that "there's been only [suspected] things we think are violations." All this opens the possibility of dropping the bar against an invasion of Cuba.

Well, the Kremlin is shipping in MiG-23s and, unquestionably, is exporting revolution. But there is no evidence for claiming that these acts violate the 1962 terms. To comment on the first, rely on a summary of the public record by Raymond L. Garthoff, a retired diplomat, in the Political Science Quarterly, Fall, 1980.

The "offensive military equipment" that Kennedy pronounced unacceptable on Oct. 22, 1962, included the ballistic missiles and "jet bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons" — (L-28s). But Cuba's MiGs of the day (L-19s) were never declared "offensive," either in their fighter-interceptor or fighter-bomber version. Nor, as the 1962 understanding was updated by the 1963 practice, did the MiGs, did the United States ever so proscribe the MiG-23s (of both versions) that started showing up in 1978: They were few and not fitted out for nuclear arms.

As for the suggestion that the export of revolution violates the 1962 terms, the Soviet Union did not forswear revolution. Nor did Kennedy say they had. He did list (Nov. 20) what "Chairman Khrushchev... agreed" to do: remove and keep out offensive systems, permit follow-up verification and safeguards. The United States, he went on, agreed not to invade.

Later in the same statement, he added another condition to his own invasion pledge: it is the one often cited now — "if Cuba is not used for the export of aggressive Communist purposes." But he did not contend Khrushchev had agreed to it. In the next breath he spoke of "subversion from Cuba" as something we would be continuing to try to halt by other means.

In 1970, however, Henry Kissinger, thinking to button down the Soviet "no-offensive-weapons" pledge, "reaffirmed" (as he put it in his memoirs) keeping hands off Castro. Inexplicably, he dropped the verification and safeguards condition, asking nothing in return. On Sept. 25, 1970, moreover, briefing the press about a threatened Soviet submarine base at Cienfuegos, he indicated that the Kennedy no-invasion condition — that Cuba not be used to export aggressive Communist purposes — had no standing.

Is all this academic? I think not. Soviet-American understandings or agreements are special, to make or to break. The 1962 understanding embodied the vital if not the supreme interests of both sides. Its collapse or even its substantial erosion could have the most dire consequences. Tampering with the terms, or suggesting that the other side is, is playing with fire.

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Why U.S. Should Try New Tactic on Namibia

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — For the first time since the complex and long-drawn-out Namibia settlement negotiations began nearly five years ago, it is the South African People's Organization that is stalling. There have been moments of intransigence before, but this is SWAPO's first flat no. They are refusing to agree to the form of electoral procedures suggested by the five Western nations mediating the dispute. SWAPO argues it will accept any reasonable system of proportional representation, even the one the South African whites use themselves, but not the one proposed, as it will "entrench the privileges of the colonial settlers."

SWAPO's interpretation of the voting system proposals may be wrong. After all, the West Germans use something very similar. Nevertheless, they have their reasons for putting their foot down and creating an impasse. The negotiations have become a slow-motion ballet played to the timing of the South African orchestra. A growing segment of opinion, within the U.S. and the three European and the Canadian government negotiating teams, and the United Nations, is coming to the conclusion that the South Africans do not want an agreement to the foreseeable future.

The surface evidence alone is striking enough. At least the South African Foreign Minister R.F. Butha's interview with Time magazine in late February. Glibly, he let slip that he sees the negotiations continuing for "eighteen months to three years." Yet, until that point, it had been the clear understanding among the parties that the talks and the handover by South African authority must be completed this year.

Behind the scenes, the evidence is even more compelling. The South Africans have been gradually unwinding all that was agreed in the nearly four years of negotiations leading up to the Geneva Conference in January, 1981 — the conference that was meant to fire the starting pistol on the implementation of a carefully constructed agreement, but turned out to be the moment when the South Africans dug their heels in.

A look at what is going on in Namibia illuminates why the South Africans are trying to slow down the negotiations. They had always hoped to build up a multiracial center party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, that could do in Namibia what Bishop Abel Muzorewa failed to do in Rhodesia — create an authoritative buffer regime between the guerrilla nationalists and the South Africans. With the recent resignation of the DTA's black president, Peter Kalangua, this plan is in disarray. Kalangua had come to the conclusion that the DTA was too closely controlled by South Africa. His position as the DTA's ombudsman was critical. The ombudsman post nearly half of Namibia's population and they are the main source of SWAPO support.

But perhaps the most important ingredient in the South African calculations — and this has existed as an undercurrent all along — is the belief that a black-run Namibia will only work to bring closer the day of revolutionary change in South Africa itself. They accepted the Lancaster House settlement in Rhodesia unwillingly. Knowing that Nigeria, using the leverage of its enormous business wealth at the time of the crisis of the oil price rise, had Britain in a corner. But they had no good reason why they should dig their own grave deeper by giving Namibia to "Marxist" SWAPO, particularly when, right or wrong, they believe they have a friend in the White House.

There are, however, important reasons why the South Africans must be forced to negotiate seriously. The front-line African states have decided to push SWAPO to take its fighting more seriously, accepting that it will mean more Cuban and Soviet support. This will strengthen Communist influence in southern Africa, which is to nobody's advantage save Moscow.

Washington has no choice if it wants to avoid a black-white conflict becoming a red-white conflict but to intervene sharply in the negotiations. It should seize the chance presented by the impasse to decide that the present complicated, convoluted diplomacy is not working. It should ask the other four Western nations to delegate plenipotentiary negotiating powers. It should go to South Africa and negotiate what it considers a practicable agreement, but insisting on keeping intact what was agreed to up to the 1981 Geneva Conference. Then it should go back to SWAPO and say this is as far as we can push the South Africans and if you accept it we will use all our political and economic muscle to make the South Africans honor it.

Short of such a drastic step, the South Africans will make use of the complexity of the present negotiating plan and its great cast of actors — the UN, the DTA and SWAPO — to spin negotiations out until the cows come home.

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

Nuclear Power Plants And the Arms Debate

By Harvey Wasserman and Norman Solomon

LOS ANGELES — The accident at Three Mile Island happened three years ago today. But its single most important lesson is just now coming to light, and could ultimately have more to do with nuclear war than power plants. It is the fact that radioactive even in minuscule doses, may be far more dangerous than any of us have imagined.

By coincidence, the TMI accident happened at the only U.S. reactor site where neighboring farmers were already systematically monitoring their animals for radiation effects. The survey was begun in 1976 by Jane Lee, a dairy farmer from the tiny nearby town of Etters. TMI Unit 1 had opened two years earlier, and Lee suspected that radioactive emissions might be causing some of the "strange goings-on" widely reported by local animal owners: deformed chicks hatching, duck eggs not hatching at all, whole litters of stillborn kittens, cows and goats with reproductive problems. Such things do happen on farms. But the people near TMI thought that the rate was abnormal, too high to be a mere quirk.

Then, on March 28, 1979, the accident occurred at the newly opened TMI-2. In the months that followed, there was an escalation of complaints from farmers, pet owners and veterinarians. They told Lee of goats and pigs requiring Cesarean sections, calves and colts born deformed, a dog born with no eyes, spontaneous abortions among cats, ducks refusing to hatch, brood and eggs failing to hatch, bark peeling off trees, gardens wilting, and an unexplained disappearance of wildlife. Within a year Lee had a thick file of affidavits and photographs.

The utility of Metropolitan Edison, and the state of Pennsylvania both insisted that the amounts of radiation involved could not possibly have caused the damage. A later Nuclear Regulatory Commission study found "no basis" for the fear that animals' problems were related to TMI. Nuclear-energy proponents attacked the farmers, implying they had blamed the reactor for problems caused by their own "mismanagement" — and that, at any rate, they were not scientists and could not know what radiation would or would not do to their animals.

But there were some nagging holes in the countercharges. The state and NRC studies were sketchy, self-contradictory and in many instances based on erroneous data. There was no reliable body of experimental data to define exactly how much contamination does what to which species of animals. And the actual quantity of radiation that escaped from the TMI accident to this day remains a topic of bitter dispute. In short, it may not have been good science to dismiss them out of hand.

With that in mind, the two of us and two co-researchers spent the next 18 months tracking down other instances of unmonitored radiation emissions in which people charged that their animals had been harmed. We found seven.

The first occurred in 1953 after the infamous "Dirty Harry" bomb test radiated thousands of Nevada sheep, many of which died. The Atomic Energy Commission scoffed at the ranchers who made the charges, but eventually did pay some damages. Since then, serious evidence has surfaced indicating that fallout killed not just sheep, but humans as well.

We also found three reactor sites where farm problems similar to those at TMI were reported. Near the Arkansas Nuclear 1 plant at Russellville, 70-year-old Herschel Bennett complained that a peach orchard he had tended for 30 years withered in the wake of an NRC-recorded accidental release of radiation.

action. Bennett, whose farm is a quarter-mile from the plant, also said his cattle suffered from malformations he had never seen before. In New Hampshire, farmers Annie Fostick and Mildred Zywna charged that the nearby Vermont Yankee reactor was responsible for damage to their trees and livestock. Near Oswego, N.Y., dairy farmer Nancy Weber told us that "monster calves" weighing 150 pounds, double their normal size, were born during a period of large emissions from a nearby reactor.

At West Valley, N.Y., two dairy farmers told us that their livestock's stillbirth and abortion rates soared while a nearby spent-lead reprocessing center operated, then dropped dramatically when it shut.

In Colorado, ranchers said that exposure to plutonium from the Rocky Flats nuclear-weaponing factory wreaked havoc with their livestock. Farmers in the Canon City area charged that radiation from a uranium tailings dump had seeped into the water table, causing reproductive problems in their cattle.

These charges by farmers, generally conservative and patriotic people who had never before spoken out about anything, parallel growing concern about what radiation can do to human beings. Angry debate still rages over statistics that indicate worsening infant-mortality rates in the vicinity of Arkansas Nuclear 1 and Three Mile Island. Evidence continues to mount indicating that soldiers and civilians downwind from bomb tests in Nevada and the Pacific were seriously harmed despite government statements that they got "safe" levels of radiation. And in our research, we found that medical X-rays and work in the nuclear industry are doing far more damage than generally believed.

It all adds up to a very substantial margin of error in a politically volatile gray area. To dismiss out of hand those citizens' findings would be to say that citizens are incapable of recognizing health problems. It would be to ignore the entire history of Love Canal and other environmental disasters where independent citizen surveys uncovered what proved to be devastating epidemics.

Today, the nuclear-energy issue is fading along with the industry itself. The issue in ascendancy is nuclear war. If the relatively tiny doses released at Three Mile Island and even smaller fractions of that damage that farmers claim, then the concept of a "limited" nuclear war cannot be considered remotely viable. No nuclear explosion could be small enough, no fallout cloud "safe" enough, to avoid seriously harming people and animals and crops all over the globe.

Still, a lingering question remains three years after Three Mile Island: Why is there no integrated national system for monitoring health effects around nuclear power plants? Is it because farmers are not to be taken seriously? Or is it because the answer might be even more politically explosive than was the accident that put Harrisburg on the world's map?

The authors, along with Robert Alvarez and Eleanor Walters, wrote the book "Killing Our Own: The Disaster of America's Experience With Atomic Radiation," which is to be published next month by Dell. They wrote this report for the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

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Iranians Cross Daily To Turkey but Reports Of Rebel Force Denied

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Iranian refugees cross daily into Turkey in hopes of getting visas to move on to Western Europe and the United States, but Western intelligence sources here said Iranian rebels have not established any significant paramilitary organization in the country.

These sources discount reports in U.S. and British newspapers that paramilitary forces opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and numbering up to 10,000 men have been using Turkish territory. Turkish officials have also repeatedly denied the reports.

Western intelligence sources said there were about 500 Iranians in Turkey several months ago trying to form armed opposition units. But these have been dispersed by the Turkish authorities, the intelligence sources said.

Now there are said to be no more than 100 to 150 former officers of the shah's forces in Turkey. These Iranians are said to be in such cities in western Turkey as Izmir and Istanbul, far from the eastern border with Iran.

Labor Pact Ends Protest in Italy

The Associated Press

ROME — Mootedison, Italy's financially troubled chemical giant, has agreed to revoke more than 1,700 dismissals following government mediation, the company said.

Workers had occupied three Mootedison plants to protest plans to close the facilities and dismiss employees. Union officials said workers voted to end sit-ins and return to their jobs at two of the plants, in Terni and Ferrara.

The company pledged Sunday to keep open those plants until July 31 and in the meantime to arrange transfers or early retirement of the workers. Company officials said they were optimistic that a third plant, in the southern city of Brindisi, could be sold.

N.Y. Labor Arbitrator Quits

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Theodore W. Kheel said Sunday that he was resigning after 33 years as the official arbitrator in labor disputes involving New York City subway and bus workers. He said, and a city official confirmed, that the Transit Authority was seeking to remove him because of decisions it considered too favorable to the unions. A spokesman for the Transport Workers Union called the allegation "concocted."

According to Western intelligence officials, they have links with the shah's son, Prince Reza Pahlavi. This group was believed to have received financing from the CIA.

Gen. Bahram Aryana, former chief of staff of the Iranian Army under the shah, was seen in Istanbul at the end of October and more recently in Ankara's main hotel. But Arab and Western diplomatic sources said the visits of the general, who is said to have an office in Paris, were connected with arrangements for the passage of Iranian political exiles through Turkey.

Because of Turkey's size, it is impossible to determine with certainty whether there are Iranian paramilitary units in the border region, particularly since there are some restricted zones there. Nevertheless, it is generally agreed that it would be difficult to hide 10,000 Iranians in Turkey.

There have been reports that Kurdish separatists have been involved in efforts to create anti-Khomeini paramilitary forces. But the Turkish armed forces, which seized power in September, 1980, are said to exercise control over all parts of the country, and recent travelers to eastern Turkey said the Kurds living there were kept under close surveillance by the authorities.

There are also Kurdish separatists on the Iranian side of the border, and the border has long been easy to cross. But government and opposition sources and Western intelligence officials said no one had found evidence of a concentration of anti-Khomeini groups in the Turkish border areas of the size mentioned in the reports.

Trail of Smugglers

A Turkish journalist, Namik Kocak, recently wrote in the Istanbul daily, Gunes, that he had made a round trip into Iran with smugglers. Smugglers carry on a well-established trade through the mountain paths, taking sheep, flour, sugar, salt and other goods to Iran and bringing back watches, electronic goods and, in the past at least, narcotics.

Mr. Kocak reported that in contrast with the \$138 he paid to accompany the smugglers, Iranians were paying up to \$2,415 for the trip out of Iran. He said the hotels in the southeastern Turkish town of Van were full of Iranian exiles.

Authoritative Turkish sources said there had been a continual flow of refugees from Iran to Turkey since the Iranian revolution in February, 1979. The official number of Iranian refugees in Turkey is put at about 250.

The authorities here allow the refugees to travel through Turkey to other countries, and it sometimes grants political asylum on humanitarian grounds.



ROMAN REVIEW — President Constantine Caramanlis of Greece, center, and President Sandro Pertini of Italy reviewed the Quirinale palace guard Monday in Rome. The Greek leader will meet with the pope during his visit.

4 Nuns Suing Bishop Over Firings in U.S.

By Dudley Clendinen
New York Times Service

HAMPTON, N.H. — Collectively, Sisters Honora Reardon, Catherine and Justine Colliton and Mary Rita Furlong have been teaching for more than 100 years, and in all that time, they say, they have observed their own quiet protocol, never even venturing a friendly dinner with a priest.

Now, in an attempt to save their jobs, they have embarked on a course that still leaves them occasionally atremble. They are trying to take their bishop to court, something that apparently has not been done before in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in America.

"Not by a group of nuns," Monsignor John Tracy Ellis, the historian, said from his office at Catholic University in Washington.

And there has not been any serious attempt to challenge a bishop's authority in civil court, he said, since the period just after the formation of the United States, when some of the male lay and priests in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Rhode Island sued the first American bishop to gain some control of parish affairs. The courts decided the issue on the basis of the church's own rules; "those rebellious priests lost," the monsignor said.

Canon Law Code

The church's Code of Canon Law expressly holds that a bishop cannot be sued in civil court without his or the pope's permission. But now, in conservative and predominantly Roman Catholic New Hampshire, several hundred angry Roman Catholic parents are backing the sisters who teach in the parish school, saying the reasons given for their dismissals were too vague.

The Rev. Odore Gendron, bishop of the Diocese of Manchester, which is all of New Hampshire, dismissed the four sisters from their jobs at the Sacred Heart School of the Church of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal, in the coastal town of Hampton.

John McEachern, a senior partner in the largest law firm in Portsmouth, has taken the sisters' side to argue that the dismissals were a breach of the nuns' employment contracts with the diocese, and thus a breach of civil law.

Mr. McEachern made his argument last Thursday in superior court in Exeter before Judge Joseph Nadeau, a Roman Catholic and a former member of the law firm that represents the diocese.

"We feel that this is a civil rights case, a constitutional issue," Mr. McEachern said as the sisters sat at the plaintiff's table, in a row of folded hands and bobbed gray hair. "We don't see where canon law is involved by one iota."

In response, James Schulte, the attorney for the bishop, argued that the contracts were actually with the bishop and that his authority was subject to review only by the pope.

"The bishop is appointed by the pope, and once he's in there, he receives his power directly from God," Mr. Schulte told the judge. "Any challenge to that authority challenges the basic roots of the church itself."

The nuns' attorney is asking the judge to rule on what rights they have under the terms of their contract. The bishop's attorney is asking the judge to determine that he has no right to rule. The judge has said he will not rule before April 12.

Parents Are Adament

Mr. McEachern's firm has accepted the case without fee, with the expenses to be defrayed by whatever money the parents' group can raise. And the parents, who have formed an organization called "Save Our Sisters," say they are in the fight all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, if need be.

The confrontation began to form Jan. 28, when the diocesan superintendent of schools visited Sacred Heart to call the sisters out

of their classrooms and give them an unsigned memorandum of "issues" that ended by asking that they "not be rehired" and that they "be given the opportunity to resign." The memorandum accused them of such faults as "cliquishness," "lack of communication and cooperation with the parish staff" and "an autonomy and isolationism which is very unhealthy for the continued good functioning of the school."

But the parents, the sisters and some priests say the division is rooted in the traditional competition for allegiance and funds between the parish church and parish school; in the historic animus between the Irish Catholic background of the sisters and the French Catholic background of the parish priests; in the traditional male domination of the priesthood over nuns and, mainly, in the growing independence of these four nuns in running the school.

To Many Salvadorans, Murdered Archbishop Is a Symbol of Hope

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Throughout the Mass in the Roman Catholic cathedral of San Salvador this Palm Sunday, worshippers slipped away to an alcove to pray at the tomb of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, assassinated two years ago and regarded in El Salvador almost as a saint.

"The people are always looking for someone who will bring them peace," explained a man who had come to pay his respects to the murdered archbishop. "To them, he is still alive," the man said. "He was a man who spoke the language of the people. They understood him, and he understood them. He was an honest man, a man of no ambition. To them, he already is a saint."

The concrete tomb of Archbishop Romero, beneath a huge, primitive portrait of him smiling enigmatically, is covered with inscribed stone plaques and crudely handwritten sheets of paper thanking him for extending miracles.

Archbishop Romero, who was assassinated while celebrating Mass on March 24, 1980, was respected throughout El Salvador for denouncing violations of human rights by the armed forces and for championing the peasants' struggle for changes to improve their lot.

But the Catholic Church has been divided between followers of Archbishop Romero and those who feel the archbishop's preaching encouraged the guerrillas who have brought the country to civil war. Archbishop Romero's successor, the acting archbishop, Arturo Rivera y Damas, has tried to pursue a middle course.

In his Palm Sunday homily, Archbishop Rivera y Damas hailed the large voter turnout in the March 28 election as proof that the people of El Salvador "were tired of so much violence," and that they "hoped to find a solution in the sea of confusion and sorrow in which we live."

Visits Are Significant

In a sense, the steady, slow and quiet procession of Salvadorans to the tomb of Archbishop Romero seemed more significant than the Palm Sunday homily. Several, including a young, pregnant woman, prayed on their knees. Many put their palm fronds on the tomb.

Entering the cathedral, worshippers could buy a card with a photograph of Archbishop Romero and a woman selling pictures of saints. The plain facade of the cathedral is damaged from a bomb attack two years ago. Inside, the concrete, mostly unpainted walls are not imposing, for they are largely empty

of religious art. Behind the altar, a cross, lighted by many electric bulbs, is attached to two slabs of marble.

The tomb, in an alcove to the right of the altar, is probably the most impressive element of the cathedral. Above the tomb, a small embroidered tapestry says: "You knew that death would come without warning. But death is a seed when the people are behind you."

The government prohibited a procession on the second anniversary of the archbishop's death, for fear it might cause security problems in San Salvador. But a wreath of plastic red and yellow flowers lies on the tomb in commemoration of the anniversary. It was placed there by "The Committee of Families for the Liberty of Political Prisoners and the Missing."

Most of the notes and plaques on the tomb thank Archbishop Romero for listening to prayers or granting miracles. One handwritten letter was framed and decorated with little pieces of glass pasted like diamonds onto a drawing of a rose. The message says, "Monsignor Romero, this gratitude is for the miracle granted to my son, Alexander, whose illness was cured."

Another note, badly spelled and scrawled on a piece of brown wrapping paper, was signed by the Faribundo Marti National Liberation Front, as the guerrillas call themselves. It states, "Gratitude to Monsignor Romero on the anniversary of his death. The people are in struggle. We will win."

Sierra Leone Sets General Elections

Reuters

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Sierra Leone will hold general elections April 29 and 30, the first since it became a one-party state in 1978. President Siaka Stevens has announced. There were reports of violence in the provinces as campaigning got under way, but there were no details.

At the dissolution of Parliament Friday, Mr. Stevens said that paramount chiefs for the nation's 12 districts would be elected April 29, and 85 ordinary members would be elected the following day. Seven members of Parliament are named by the president.

The ruling All People's Congress will hold a primary election April 5 to choose at least three candidates in each constituency, Mr. Stevens said. APC sources said more than 900 people had applied to run in the primaries.

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Price of Oil Stocks Battered by Glut

World Oversupply Slashes Value of Some NYSE-Listed Equities in Half

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The oil industry has seen bad times before. In 1931, for instance, the price of a barrel of oil in East Texas fell to 10 cents, a nickel less than a bowl of chili.
But tight markets and good times have always followed the glut for oil companies.
But the present oil glut, which is being caused by an unparalleled decline in demand rather than large new discoveries, may not be as easy for the industry to shake off. Whether oil companies will be able to bounce back is an anxiously scrutinized question from Houston to Wall Street.
Nowhere is the answer more negative than among investors who have relentlessly bid down the price of oil stocks to half the level prevailing just 16 months ago. They have acted on the basis that, by and large, oil companies are not replacing their domestic oil reserves and have lost effective control over their foreign sources.
At the same time, the price of a barrel of crude oil has fallen from \$36 and higher to around \$31, with numerous analysts suggesting that a further price decline to \$25 will be difficult to avoid.
All oil companies are suffering, but they are not suffering equally. Because of the steep slide in oil prices, there has been a tendency to view all oil companies as the same, analysts said. "In this period, there has been very little discrimination between well-positioned and not-well-positioned companies," said Thomas Petrie of First Boston Corp.
Most analysts, however, continue to have difficulty recommending oil stocks as lucrative investments in today's market. Instead, they only offer opinions — often conflicting — about what they believe to be the relative merits of each company.
Tarnished Star
The effects of the oil price drop are apparent in announcements by Exxon, Occidental Petroleum and other oil companies that they are cutting back work in synthetic fuels and other high-cost energy sources. Drilling activity has fallen nearly 20 percent below record year-earlier levels, and 800 rigs that were in use are now "stacked up," in industry parlance, awaiting assignments.
Mobil, for example, said last June that it was planning a capital budget in 1982 of \$3.9 billion, but has since slashed the figure to \$4.1 billion.
"In this environment, everybody does poorly," said Constantine D. Flakos, vice president and senior oil analyst at Merrill Lynch.
Standard Oil of Indiana, once the darling of Wall Street because of its aggressive exploration program, has been severely squeezed by rising costs and the falling price of oil. A share of its stock now brings only 40 percent of the price it commanded at its height a little more than a year ago.
The hundreds of independents who sprang up as the combination of the Iranian revolution and the gradual decontrol of domestic oil prices tripled crude prices in the United States in 1979-80 also are being squeezed severely.
And the companies that make up the Arabian American Oil Co., Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California, once the stars of the oil industry because of their access to cheap Saudi Arabian crude oil — are generally believed to be suffering worst. After having benefited from the guaranteed Saudi supplies in past tight markets, often at reduced prices, they find themselves under intense pressure from the Saudis to take oil they do not need at prices more than \$5 a barrel higher than they would have to pay on non-contract markets.
Their problem is further exacerbated by the exceptionally high cost of carrying oil at today's interest rates, estimated at 75 cents a barrel a month, and razor-sharp competition in the retail marketplace that prevents Aramco companies from passing on their higher costs.
As the Aramco companies have fallen on harder times, the other huge international oil companies have improved. In particular, analysts suggest that the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, British Petroleum and Gulf are benefiting from the fact they are not involved in Aramco.
The Correct Wager
Gulf, in particular, has benefited from appearing to lag behind the industry in spending hundreds of millions of dollars to retrofit refineries to handle the sort of heavier, high-sulfur crude increasingly being found these days. The company calculated that African and North Sea crudes, which are predominantly of the lighter variety, were overpriced and would come down. Over recent weeks, both African and North Sea producers have substantially cut prices.
As a general rule, analysts said that oil companies that mainly buy oil, as opposed to producing and

A Bad Year for Big Oil

Closing NYSE Prices of Major Oil Companies

	March 31, 1981	March 31, 1982
Ashland	36 1/2	21 1/2
BP	33 1/2	21 1/2
Exxon	68 1/2	28
Getty	73 1/2	44 1/2
Gulf	35 1/2	32
Mobil	65 1/2	22
Occidental	31 1/2	20 1/2
Shell	45 1/2	34
Standard (Calif.)	41	30 1/2
Standard (Ind.)	73 1/2	36 1/2
Texaco	37 1/2	29 1/2

selling it, tend to gain from the current soft market. Thus, a company such as Ashland Oil, which was criticized for selling much of its producing property three years ago to concentrate on improving refining operations, appears to gain disproportionately, according to several analysts.
"There are a lot of little pockets where companies can make money, or at least not lose as much," said one analyst. In particular, another analyst, Dillard P. Spriggs of Petroleum Analysis, said that companies that can meet their refining requirements with their own domestic production stand to gain most, or lose least, from the present situation. He cited Getty as a principal example.
Working against this theory is the difficulty all oil companies are experiencing in passing costs along

Falklands Crisis Jars Euromarket

By Carl Gwartz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Bankers are preparing for considerable uncertainty and turmoil in the Euromarket following Britain and Argentina's decrees of financial anathema upon each other.
The impact on domestic markets in Britain and Argentina Monday was dramatic. In London, sterling was driven to its lowest level in seven months, closing at \$1.7667. Dealers cited worries about the ability of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government to survive the crisis. Share prices, led by Lloyds Bank, Unilever and BAT, had important business in Argentina, dropped sharply.
The Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares, down 16.4 points early in the day, closed with a loss of 11.1 points at 559.9. Lloyds, whose Bank of London & South America has 39 branches in Argentina, dropped 23 pence to 418.
In Buenos Aires, the central bank banned sales of foreign currency except to meet import and related expenses and foreign debt payments. The foreign exchange market was practically paralyzed and there were no quotes for drafts or banknotes, bankers said.
The first concrete reaction in the

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Norcen Energy Makes Bid for Hanna Mining
NEW YORK — Norcen Energy Resources of Canada Monday offered \$45 a share for up to 3.8 million shares, or 42.7 percent, of Hanna Mining Co. in a bid valued at \$177.8 million.
The 3.8 million shares, together with the 783,700 Hanna shares now owned by Norcen would equal about 51.5 percent of Hanna's shares, Norcen said. Norcen said the offer will expire May 3 unless extended. The withdrawal deadline will be April 26 and the expiration period will expire April 15, it added.
Hanna Mining said it had no comment on the offer. The New York Stock Exchange said Hanna's board planned to meet Monday on the offer, but a Hanna spokesman declined to confirm this.
NEC to Sell Business Computers in Europe
TOKYO — Nippon Electric said Monday it will set up a division within its subsidiary NEC Telecommunications Europe of London to begin marketing small business computers in Europe beginning in the middle of this year.
This replaces an earlier plan to establish a separate subsidiary for computer sales in Europe, it said. NEC last year began selling personal computers in Britain through NEC Telecommunications.
NEC did not detail sales projections for Europe but said that last year it exported about 500 office computers and 20,000 personal computers to overseas markets, mostly the United States and Australia.
French Firm to Make Robots for Fujitsu Fanuc
TOKYO — Fujitsu Fanuc of Japan said Monday it has reached basic agreement to license Manurhin Automatic, a French machinery company, to build industrial robots in France.
The Japanese firm said it hopes to sign a licensing agreement with Manurhin in June.
Japanese officials welcomed the plan, which comes just before the planned official visit here by French President Francois Mitterrand on April 14. Premier Zenko Suzuki is expected to propose promoting industrial cooperation between the two nations.
GM, Electrical Workers Reach Accord
DETROIT — General Motors and the International Union of Electrical Workers said Monday they had tentatively agreed on a 2½-year contract that offers significant concessions.
A GM spokesman said the agreement, which must be ratified by the union's 22,000 working members in eight of the company's plants, is similar to a tentative settlement reached with the United Auto Workers last month.
The settlement includes a wage freeze through September, 1984, and an 18-month deferral of cost-of-living increases. Workers would also give up paid days off. In return, GM gave job and income guarantees, including an assurance that laid-off workers with more than 15 years service would receive half pay until they are 62, the spokesman said.
Tunisians, French to Produce Uranium
PARIS — The Tunisian chemical company St. Tunisienne des Industries Chimiques Maghrebines and the French company Uranium Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann will produce uranium at the Tunisian town of Gabes, a PUK spokesman said Monday.
Construction of the factory will begin next year, and it should start producing an annual 132 tons of uranium in 1985. The uranium will be separated from waste products through a process involving phosphoric acid, the spokesman said.

Specter of Future Cash Needs of U.S. Keeps Rates High

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — There is little doubt that current and prospective federal budget deficits are causing interest rates to be higher than they would be if the deficits were smaller.
In fact, the fear of big deficits in the future is so strong that rates have not declined significantly even though the deficit so far this year is smaller than expected and is smaller than a year ago.
"It's a very peculiar situation, but I have not changed my forecast of a \$120-billion deficit," said Rudolph Penner, director of fiscal policy studies at the American Enterprise Institute.
"The last thing we have to worry about is too small a budget deficit."
"My experience as a bureaucrat tells me that spending has been less than forecast because some agencies pulled in their horns when Congress did not pass budget resolutions until the fiscal year had already started."
Penalties Speed Payments
Receipts have been swollen, many analysts said, because of larger-than-expected corporate tax payments after the Internal Revenue Service increased the penalty rate for late payment to 20 percent from 12 percent in February.
Despite predictions of a budget deficit of \$100 billion or larger for the fiscal year 1982, the actual deficit through the first five months of the year was about \$2 billion less than in fiscal 1981, when the deficit for the entire year totaled only \$57.9 billion. In the quarter ended March 31, the Treasury reduced its borrowings by about \$10 billion from its own \$41.25 billion forecast, while more recently it has reduced the size of weekly Treasury bill offerings to \$9.4 billion, or \$400 million less than analysts expected.
Is the "triple-digit deficit" Wall Street's jargon for \$100 billion, a mirage?
Borrowing Estimates
Probably not, according to many analysts. Judging from the high level of interest rates, which are determined by anticipation of the future, not the recent past, the financial markets have decided that the modest drop in Treasury borrowing needs is the calm before the storm.
"It has to get worse," said Astrid Adolphson, an economist at the securities concern of Tucker, Anthony & R.L. Day Inc. A sharp deterioration in the government's finances will become more apparent she said, after tax refunds are paid and after the 10 percent cut in individual income taxes scheduled to take effect July 1.
In the current quarter, the Tucker economist estimates that the Treasury will need to raise \$15 billion to \$20 billion of new cash, compared with a \$400 million reduction in Treasury debt in the comparable quarter of 1981. By the last quarter of the fiscal year, beginning July 1, she said, the Treasury will need to raise \$45 billion to \$50 billion of new cash, compared with only \$22.9 billion a year earlier.
A spokesman for the Congressional Budget Office acknowledged that "we have been surprised so far" by the Treasury's larger-than-expected cash position, "but you can not extrapolate and say that the deficit will be lower for all the fiscal year."
He added that "the patterns of 1982 and 1981 are not analogous" because unemployment in fiscal 1981 was lower in the first half than the second half, while unemployment in fiscal 1982 looks to be higher in the second half than the first half.
Also, the spokesman said, payments to farmers under price support programs will be much higher in the second half of this year than in the second half of last year. In general, he said, "spending will accelerate in the second half, and revenues are going to fall off, especially after the July tax cut."
Beyond this year, market participants are dismayed by forecasts of increasing deficits in the fiscal years 1983 and 1984. Changes in government spending, taxation, interest rates, and the economy could radically change the outlook, but that has not kept the financial markets from worrying.
"It's the 1983 and 1984 deficits that have the markets worried," said Thomas Thomson, chief economist at the Crocker National Bank. He said that "a budget compromise between the president and Congress could have an amazingly good effect on the market" and would help bring interest rates down.
By removing the specter of larger deficits in coming years, Mr. Thomson said, interest rates would be more likely to decline, even if the U.S. economy began to recover, "because the slowdown in inflation, which the markets have ignored, would be more prominent."
A recent estimate by the Office of Management and Budget showed that the Reagan administration's spending and tax proposals could lead to a \$180-billion deficit in fiscal 1983 and \$220 billion in fiscal 1984.
Even if the deficits are smaller than the CBO's projection, the burden on the financial markets will be large, since the Treasury must borrow enough to finance the deficit as well as finance the maturing portion of the \$1 trillion of debt it already has outstanding.
William Griggs, an economist at J. Henry Schroder & Co. recently estimated that a \$120-billion deficit in the fiscal year 1983 could mean raising about \$100 billion of cash through note and bond sales. Since \$90 million of such issues are scheduled to mature, total offerings would be \$190 million — "a set of numbers to keep a trader up at night," he said.
"Clearly, some major changes in the fiscal program and in financing techniques are needed to reduce the size and market impact of such budget deficits," Mr. Griggs concluded.

Metallgesellschaft May Omit '82 Payout, Chairman Says

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft may omit its dividend for the 1981-82 financial year in view of weak business during the first five months, management board chairman Karl Gustaf Rajten said Monday at a news conference.
For the year ended Sept. 30, 1981, Metallgesellschaft paid a dividend of 4 Deutsche marks a share, down from 6 DM the previous year.
Mr. Rajten said domestic group profit fell 19.6 percent although turnover rose 15.5 percent.
Based on the West German system of calculation, group profit in the last financial year worked out to 7.50 DM a share, compared with a level just under 14 DM a year earlier.
The company's accounts show that even with the cut in the dividend, the parent company put only 5 million DM into open reserves, compared with 12 million in the previous year.
Werner Busch, management board member for finances, said the weakness of the first five months means that excellent re-

NYSE Prices Lose Ground On International Tensions

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Monday as rally efforts failed to overcome profit-taking and trader nervousness about developments in the Falkland Islands and the Iran-Iraq war.
The Dow Jones industrial average lost 3.24 to close at 835.33. Declines led advances by a narrow margin, while volume fell to about 47 million shares from the 59.8 million traded Friday.
Analysts said that what upward pressure there was reflected traders' belief there still is some rally sentiment in the market, although it is struggling against profit-taking pressures as traders sell their stocks to take advantage of the recent climb in share prices.
But analysts said nervousness about news developments might have contributed to the market's unexpectedly quick downturn.
"It was a little bit surprising that the market gave ground so swiftly," Dreyfus Corp. Vice President Monte Gordon said. "There might be a little nervousness about the latest developments in Argentina's takeover of the Falkland Islands from Britain, and about the implications of Iran's recent successes against Iraq."
Shares on the London Stock Exchange plunged in the wake of the British government's dispatch of a naval task force to clear invading

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 5, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	1981	1982
Year	100.000	100.000
Profits	849.0	744.0

Belgium
GB-Inno-BM
Year 1981 100.000 1982 100.566
Profits 849.0 744.0

Switzerland
Gebroeder Suter
Year 1981 100.000 1982 100.566
Profits 849.0 744.0

U.S. \$400,000,000
American Telephone and Telegraph Overseas Finance N.V.
(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)
14 1/2% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1989
Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by
American Telephone and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated in New York)

Table of international banks and financial institutions, including branches in various countries like London, New York, and others.

[illegible][illegible]

INFRASTRUCTURE—U.S.A.

Loaded Guns Pointed Downstream

2,917 flood control dams have been found unsafe, and must be improved.

LONESTAR

FOR THE LONG TERM

NO. 1
IN CEMENT

Lone Star Industries, Inc.
One Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830

	12 Month Stock High Low One Yr. % Chg. Div. Yield	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	St. Rtg.	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(Continued on Page 12)

U.S. Survey Shows Slump Is Worsening

NEW YORK — Wholesale prices for a growing number of products — including aluminum, sugar, gasoline and steel — continued to decline in March, an indication of further weakening in the economy, according to a survey of purchasing managers in the United States.

"Even any premiums we were paying a couple of months ago for delivery and other services have dropped dramatically," said Jack Haltem of Mueller Brass, a subsidiary of Sharon Steel. "We find that we can get lower prices for almost everything but a few chemicals."

In the March poll of 245 companies representing 21 industries by the National Association of Purchasing Management, 33 percent of the managers reported lower prices, the highest number in three decades. In February, 23 percent reported lower prices.

Also, 55 percent of the managers said business in the first quarter of 1982 was worse than in the last quarter of 1981.

"Lower prices is the only bright spot," said Charles T. Haffey, a Pfizer Inc. vice president and chairman of the association's business survey committee. "We see no evidence of an upturn in the economy from the other indicators, such as production rates, purchasing habits and employment."

The overall pessimism about the economy was reflected in the association's composite index, which dropped to 37.4 percent in March from 39.4 percent in February. Fifty on the index, scaled from zero to 100, would show that 50 percent of the industries were contracting while 50 percent were expanding.

The number of managers troubled about the business outlook for the next 12 months rose to 27 percent from 16 percent at the end of last year.

The managers blamed both the specter of big federal budget deficits and the Federal Reserve's tight money policy for aggravating high interest rates.

"We were hoping that we would see an improvement before this," said Ralph Baker, a vice president at Corning Glass Works.

Saudi Arabia Devalues Riyal to 3.43 to Dollar

BAHRAIN — The Saudi Arabian riyal was devalued to 3.43 to the dollar from 3.42, effective immediately, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency said in Riyadh.

SAMA declined to give any reason for Monday's action — the ninth devaluation since December, 1980 — and Gulf bankers said they could see no reason for the timing of the parity change. "The only purpose that seems to be served by today's change is to remind people that the parity can change," a dealer said.



Georges Berthoin, European chairman of the Trilateral Commission, conferred with former Chase Manhattan Bank Chairman David Rockefeller at the meeting of the so-called Rich Man's Club, while Yoshio Sakurachi, the foreign minister of Japan, followed the action elsewhere.

Trilateral Task Force Urges Japan To Unilaterally Open Its Markets

TOKYO — A task force of the Trilateral Commission on Monday urged Japan to take "unilateral steps" to make its markets more accessible and bolster the international free trade system.

The commission, a private forum of political and business leaders from North America, Japan and Western Europe, opened its 13th session here Sunday.

"Japan is economically best prepared to undertake the kind of strong initiative that is needed" to stave off protectionism, said the task force report prepared by Graham Allison of Harvard University's School of Government, former Japanese trade representative Nobuhiko Ushiba and Thierry de Montbrial of the French Institute for International Relations.

The second day of the three-day meeting also focused on the threats to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Former U.S. Trade Representative Robert Strauss urged industrialized countries to "reaffirm their commitment to the GATT system" to halt this crisis of confidence in the global trading system and the drift toward protectionism and bilateralism.

He said Japan must realize that "faster changes are necessary in Japan's economic and trading policies" and West Europe must discard protectionist measures as "economically and politically additive and inconsistent with the long-term health of their economies."

On the opening day, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi promised that his country will take more unilateral steps to promote world trade. However, he said, the "emotional" responses by the United States and Western Europe to the lingering trade issue may possibly lead to protectionism and weaken their economies.

Also on Sunday, Adam Malik, the vice president of Indonesia, proposed a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The sole participant from developing countries said, "The present disarray in the world economy reflects a much more fundamental malfunctioning of the international economic system itself."

He called on rich and poor countries to attain greater stability and predictability of basic commodity supply, increased flows of financial resources and to reverse "the present dangerous slide towards more protectionism."

Leading to the merger was Scioto's string of operating losses in recent years, reflecting the battering the entire thrift industry has taken from high interest rates. Scioto has \$55 million in assets.

In other actions over the weekend, the Federal Home Loan Bank

Board said First Financial Savings & Loan of Downers Grove, Ill., would be merged into First Federal Savings and Loan of Chicago. The combination will have assets of more than \$4.3 billion.

And the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. organized the takeover of Western Savings Bank of Haverford, Pa., by the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society to keep Western from failure. The combination will have assets of \$9.5 billion, restoring the Philadelphia bank to the position of largest savings bank, which it held until the New York Bank for Savings was merged into the Buffalo Savings Bank last month.

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — A merger of the Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia into the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society has formed the largest mutual savings bank in the United States.

The directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which assisted the merger, approved the merger Saturday to save the ailing Western.

Prior to the merger, PSFS had assets of approximately \$7.4 billion and Western had assets of approximately \$2.1 billion.

Fed Allows First Union Between Bank, Thrift

New York Times Service

DAYTON, Ohio — The Federal Reserve Board has approved the first merger between a commercial bank holding company and a thrift institution by allowing the Interstate Financial Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, to buy the Scioto Savings and Loan Association of Columbus.

Although the combination is not expected to lead to many similar mergers, "it does get a process started where there will be increased opportunities for banks and bank holding companies to acquire savings and loans," Perry Wydman, president of Interstate Financial, said after the Fed approved the merger at a special meeting Sunday.

Interstate Financial, with assets of \$650 million, will limit Scioto's services to those offered by federally chartered savings and loans and keep Scioto's operations separate from those of its commercial banking and other subsidiaries, Mr. Wydman said.

Leading to the merger was Scioto's string of operating losses in recent years, reflecting the battering the entire thrift industry has taken from high interest rates. Scioto has \$55 million in assets.

In other actions over the weekend, the Federal Home Loan Bank

Board said First Financial Savings & Loan of Downers Grove, Ill., would be merged into First Federal Savings and Loan of Chicago. The combination will have assets of more than \$4.3 billion.

And the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. organized the takeover of Western Savings Bank of Haverford, Pa., by the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society to keep Western from failure. The combination will have assets of \$9.5 billion, restoring the Philadelphia bank to the position of largest savings bank, which it held until the New York Bank for Savings was merged into the Buffalo Savings Bank last month.

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Savings Banks Merge

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ENEL
US \$400,000,000 — Floating rate notes due 1987
For the six months, April 1, 1982 to September 30, 1982 the notes will carry an interest rate of 16.0625 % per annum. The interest due October 1, 1982 against coupon a "5" will be US \$406.67 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (183) divided by 360.
The principal paying agent: Societe Generale Algemein de Banque S.A. Luxembourg
15, av. Emile Reuter - Luxembourg.

SOCIETE GENERALE
US \$60,000,000 — Floating rate notes due 1984
For the six months, April 1, 1982 to September 30, 1982 the notes will carry an interest rate of 16.0625 % per annum. The interest due October 1, 1982 against coupon a "10" will be US \$81.65 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (183) divided by 360.
The principal paying agent: Societe Generale Algemein de Banque S.A. Luxembourg
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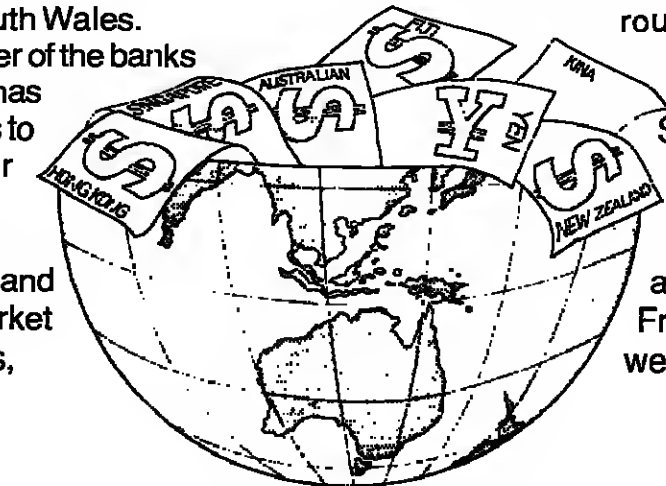
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NEW ISSUE

April 1, 1982

\$850,000,000

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Maturity: April 1,	Principal Amount:	Maturity: April 1,	Principal Amount:	Maturity: April 1,	Principal Amount:
1988	\$ 5,000,000	1996	\$15,000,000	2005	\$50,000,000
1989	5,000,000	1997	15,000,000	2006	50,000,000
1990	5,000,000	1998	25,000,000	2007	50,000,000
1991	5,000,000	1999	25,000,000	2008	75,000,000
1992	5,000,000	2000	25,000,000	2009	75,000,000
1993	15,000,000	2001	25,000,000	2010	75,000,000
1994	15,000,000	2002	25,000,000	2011	75,000,000
1995	15,000,000	2003	50,000,000	2012	75,000,000
		2004	50,000,000		

The First Boston Corporation

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]**Closing Prices, Apr. 2, 1982****Closing Prices, Apr. 2, 1982**

Closing Prices, Apr. 2, 1982									
High Low Close Chgs					High Low Close Chgs				
519	12	10	+	1/2	7345	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
520	12	10	+	1/2	7346	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
521	12	11	+	1/2	7347	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
522	12	11	+	1/2	7348	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
523	12	11	+	1/2	7349	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
524	12	11	+	1/2	7350	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
525	12	11	+	1/2	7351	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
526	12	11	+	1/2	7352	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
527	12	11	+	1/2	7353	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
528	12	11	+	1/2	7354	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
529	12	11	+	1/2	7355	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
530	12	11	+	1/2	7356	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
531	12	11	+	1/2	7357	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
532	12	11	+	1/2	7358	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
533	12	11	+	1/2	7359	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
534	12	11	+	1/2	7360	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
535	12	11	+	1/2	7361	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
536	12	11	+	1/2	7362	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
537	12	11	+	1/2	7363	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
538	12	11	+	1/2	7364	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
539	12	11	+	1/2	7365	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
540	12	11	+	1/2	7366	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
541	12	11	+	1/2	7367	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
542	12	11	+	1/2	7368	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
543	12	11	+	1/2	7369	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
544	12	11	+	1/2	7370	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
545	12	11	+	1/2	7371	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
546	12	11	+	1/2	7372	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
547	12	11	+	1/2	7373	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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549	12	11	+	1/2	7375	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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552	12	11	+	1/2	7378	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
553	12	11	+	1/2	7379	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
554	12	11	+	1/2	7380	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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556	12	11	+	1/2	7382	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
557	12	11	+	1/2	7383	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
558	12	11	+	1/2	7384	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
559	12	11	+	1/2	7385	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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562	12	11	+	1/2	7388	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
563	12	11	+	1/2	7389	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
564	12	11	+	1/2	7390	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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566	12	11	+	1/2	7392	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
567	12	11	+	1/2	7393	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
568	12	11	+	1/2	7394	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
569	12	11	+	1/2	7395	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
570	12	11	+	1/2	7396	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
571	12	11	+	1/2	7397	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
572	12	11	+	1/2	7398	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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575	12	11	+	1/2	7401	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
576	12	11	+	1/2	7402	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
577	12	11	+	1/2	7403	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
578	12	11	+	1/2	7404	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
579	12	11	+	1/2	7405	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
580	12	11	+	1/2	7406	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
581	12	11	+	1/2	7407	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
582	12	11	+	1/2	7408	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
583	12	11	+	1/2	7409	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
584	12	11	+	1/2	7410	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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586	12	11	+	1/2	7412	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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596	12	11	+	1/2	7422	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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598	12	11	+	1/2	7424	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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600	12	11	+	1/2	7426	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
601	12	11	+	1/2	7427	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
602	12	11	+	1/2	7428	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
603	12	11	+	1/2	7429	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
604	12	11	+	1/2	7430	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
605	12	11	+	1/2	7431	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
606	12	11	+	1/2	7432	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
607	12	11	+	1/2	7433	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
608	12	11	+	1/2	7434	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
609	12	11	+	1/2	7435	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
610	12	11	+	1/2	7436	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
611	12	11	+	1/2	7437	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
612	12	11	+	1/2	7438	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
613	12	11	+	1/2	7439	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
614	12	11	+	1/2	7440	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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617	12	11	+	1/2	7443	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
618	12	11	+	1/2	7444	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
619	12	11	+	1/2	7445	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
620	12	11	+	1/2	7446	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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622	12	11	+	1/2	7448	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
623	12	11	+	1/2	7449	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
624	12	11	+	1/2	7450	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
625	12	11	+	1/2	7451	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
626	12	11	+	1/2	7452	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
627	12	11	+	1/2	7453	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
628	12	11	+	1/2	7454	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
629	12	11	+	1/2	7455	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
630	12	11	+	1/2	7456	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
631	12	11	+	1/2	7457	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
632	12	11	+	1/2	7458	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
633	12	11	+	1/2	7459	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
634	12	11	+	1/2	7460	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
635	12	11	+	1/2	7461	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
636	12	11	+	1/2	7462	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
637	12	11	+	1/2	7463	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
638	12	11	+	1/2	7464	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
639	12	11	+	1/2	7465	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
640	12	11	+	1/2	7466	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
641	12	11	+	1/2	7467	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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664	12	11	+	1/2	7490	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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668	12	11	+	1/2	7494	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
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670	12	11	+	1/2	7496	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
671	12	11	+	1/2	7497	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
672	12	11	+	1/2	7498	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
673	12	11	+	1/2	7499	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
674	12	11	+	1/2	7500	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
675	12	11	+	1/2	7501	Can Natl Res	450	450	+
676	12	11	+	1/2	7502	Can Natl Res	450	450	+

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Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 27, 1982

1. To elect a *Managing Director* at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Arnon Capital N.V. ("the Company") will be held on April 27, 1982 at 11:00 a.m. (local time) at the offices of the company, *9 John B. Gortzweg, Curaçao (N.A.)* for the following purposes:
 1. Review of the Managing Director on the course of business and the management of the Company during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1981.
 2. To approve the Company's annual accounts for the financial year ended September 30, 1981.
 3. To ratify, confirm and approve the acts of the Management and the Advisory Board.
 4. To elect a *Managing Director* for the ensuing year.
 5. To elect an *Advisory Board* for the ensuing year.
 6. To appoint *Independent Auditors* for the ensuing year.

7. To transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

8. The official agenda of the meeting together with the annual accounts for the Company's financial year ended September 30, 1981, may be inspected by all shareholders at the offices of the Company as well as the offices of its sponsoring banks viz. Banque Rothschild S.A., Paris, N.M. Rothschild and Sons Limited, London, Pierson, Helzing and Nieuwenhuis, Amsterdam, Banque Paribas, Luxembourg S.A., Brussels, Credit Suisse, Credit Commercial de France, Credit Lyonnais, Credit International, Credit Suisse, Credit Suisse Bank A.G., Zurich, Banque Internationale a Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg.

Holders of registered shares shall be entitled to vote at the meeting in person or by proxy. Holders of bearer shares shall be entitled to vote at the meeting on presentation of their share certificate(s) or of a voucher given by any of the Company's sponsoring banks stating that share certificate(s) in respect of the number of shares specified in the voucher have been deposited until the end of the meeting.

**The Managing Director,
his Management Company N.V.**

1. US-AKTIENOPTIOMEN

2. WARENTERMIN-OPTIONEN
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Closing Prices, Apr. 2, 1988

stitutions in Canadian funds.

	High	Low	Close	Chg
Bank Amer	52 1/2	21 3/4	21 3/4	- 1/4
Bank Mtn	9 5/8	9 1/4	9 1/4	- 1/4
Co South	52 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	- 1/4
Dorn T&A	31 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4
Norfolk Cdn	470	470	470	-20
Power Co	51 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4
Royal Bank	32 1/2	23	23	- 1/4
Rev Traco	51 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	- 1/4

Total Sales 974,183 shares.

April 5, 1952

Close Print

Real	279.85	280.82
Real	1,580.73	1,587.50
<p>Real: Stock Exchange Industrials Index. Real: TSE 300 Index.</p>		

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1818 NW LAMAR BLVD

one: (0) 20-250477/229873; Telex: 185

Chicago Futures					Open High Low Settle Chg.					Open High Low Settle Chg.					Open High Low Settle Chg.								
Apr. 5, 1982					Apr. 5, 1982					Apr. 5, 1982					Apr. 5, 1982								
WHEAT					FRESH BROILERS					JAPANESE YEH					HEATING OIL								
No. 10 minimum; dollars per bushel					1 year live; cents per lb.					1 year live; cents per lb.					No. 2; cents per gal.								
May	3.58	3.72	3.58	+1.00	Apr	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jun	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jul	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Aug	3.58	3.72	3.58	+1.00	May	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jul	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Aug	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Sep	3.58	3.72	3.58	+1.00	Jun	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Aug	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Sep	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Oct	3.58	3.72	3.58	+1.00	Jul	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Sep	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Oct	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Nov	3.58	3.72	3.58	+1.00	Aug	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Oct	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Nov	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Dec	3.58	3.72	3.58	+1.00	Sep	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Nov	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Dec	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Prev. sales 13,719					Oct	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Dec	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jan	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Prev. day's open 41.49, up 55.					Nov	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jan	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Feb	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
CORN					Dec	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Feb	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Mar	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
No. 2 minimum; dollars per bushel					Jan	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Mar	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Apr	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
May	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Feb	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Apr	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	May	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Aug	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Mar	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	May	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jun	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Sep	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Apr	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jun	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jul	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Oct	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	May	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jul	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Aug	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Nov	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Jun	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Aug	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Sep	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Dec	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Jul	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Sep	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Oct	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Prev. sales 28,411					Aug	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Oct	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Nov	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Prev. day's open 41.49, up 55.					Sep	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Nov	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Dec	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
SOYBEANS					Oct	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Dec	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jan	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
No. 10 minimum; dollars per bushel					Nov	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jan	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Feb	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
May	4.31	4.61	4.31	+0.32	Dec	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Feb	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Mar	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Aug	4.31	4.61	4.31	+0.32	Jan	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Mar	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Apr	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Sep	4.31	4.61	4.31	+0.32	Feb	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Apr	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	May	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Oct	4.31	4.61	4.31	+0.32	Mar	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	May	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jun	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Nov	4.31	4.61	4.31	+0.32	Apr	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jun	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jul	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Dec	4.31	4.61	4.31	+0.32	May	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jul	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Aug	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Prev. sales 28,411					Jun	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Aug	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Sep	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Prev. day's open 41.49, up 55.					Jul	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Sep	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Oct	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
SOYBEAN OIL					Aug	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Oct	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Nov	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
No. 10 minimum; dollars per bushel					Sep	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Nov	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Dec	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
May	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Oct	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Dec	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jan	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Aug	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Nov	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jan	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Feb	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Sep	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Dec	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Feb	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Mar	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Oct	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Jan	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Mar	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Apr	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Nov	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Feb	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Apr	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	May	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Dec	2.75	2.75	2.75	+0.34	Mar	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	May	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jun	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Prev. sales 12,222, up 24.25.					Apr	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jun	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jul	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
NEW YORK FUTURES					May	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jul	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Aug	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Apr. 5, 1982					Jun	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Aug	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Sep	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
MAINE POTATOES					Sep	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Sep	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Oct	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
No. 1; cents per lb.					Oct	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Oct	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Nov	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
May	7.70	7.70	7.70	-0.01	Nov	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Nov	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Dec	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Prev. day's open 44.7, up 5.15.					Dec	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Dec	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jan	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
COPPER					Jan	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jan	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Feb	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
No. 1; cents per lb.					Feb	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Feb	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Mar	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
May	135.26	136.80	134.31	+1.43	Mar	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Mar	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Apr	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Aug	135.26	136.80	134.31	+1.43	Apr	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Apr	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	May	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Sep	135.26	136.80	134.31	+1.43	May	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	May	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jun	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Oct	135.26	136.80	134.31	+1.43	Jun	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jun	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jul	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Nov	135.26	136.80	134.31	+1.43	Jul	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jul	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Aug	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Dec	135.26	136.80	134.31	+1.43	Aug	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Aug	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Sep	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Prev. sales 2,172					Sep	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Sep	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Oct	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Prev. day's open 118.22, up 24.					Oct	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Oct	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Nov	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
SUGAR-WORLD					Nov	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Nov	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Dec	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
No. 11; cents per lb.					Dec	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Dec	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jan	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
May	16.57	16.57	16.57	+0.23	Jan	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Jan	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Feb	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Aug	16.57	16.57	16.57	+0.23	Feb	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Feb	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Mar	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Sep	16.57	16.57	16.57	+0.23	Mar	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Mar	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Apr	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Oct	16.57	16.57	16.57	+0.23	Apr	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	Apr	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	May	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Nov	16.57	16.57	16.57	+0.23	May	42.00	42.00	42.00	+4.00	May	30.60	31.00	30.60	-0.57	Jun	51.50	51.50	51.50	+0.25				
Dec	16.57	16.57	16.57	+0.23	Jun	42.00	42.00	42.00															

Closing prices, April 5, 1980

ISSN 0013-788X

[illegible]

en-Mat. Coupon Net

[illegible]

(Gasoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton)
April 5, 1980

High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previo (Close)
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[illegible]

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

Silver in Pence per Troy ounce				
April 8, 1962				
	Troy		Pence	
	B30	Atmos	S16	Am
High grade carbon cathodes:				
spot	\$41.50	\$42.50	\$32.00	\$33.00
3 months	\$67.50	\$69.00	\$39.00	\$40.50
Carbon cathodes:				
spot	\$27.50	\$28.00	\$20.50	\$21.00
3 months	\$65.00	\$65.50	\$34.50	\$35.00
Tin:				
spot	\$470.00	\$480.00	\$735.00	\$745.00
3 months	1,500.00	1,510.00	1,000.00	1,010.00
Lead:				
spot	\$22.50	\$23.00	\$7.00	\$7.50
3 months	\$34.50	\$35.00	\$9.00	\$9.50
Zinc:				
spot	\$11.00	\$11.50	\$10.00	\$10.50
3 months	\$12.50	\$13.00	\$11.00	\$11.50
Silver:				
spot	\$408.00	\$409.00	\$299.50	\$300.50
3 months	\$421.00	\$422.00	\$312.50	\$313.50
Aluminum:				
spot	\$350.00	\$360.00	\$320.50	\$330.50
3 months	400.00	410.00	370.50	380.50
Nickel:				
spot	\$1,100.00	\$1,110.00	\$655.00	\$665.00

New Highs and Lows

NEW NIGHT—24

James Dept 9	Fam Del 34 s	Public 10d
CI GMA Co n	Geni Post 9	Pure Ind 1d
Gen Gas 11	Geni Post 9	Pure Ind 1d
Gen Aero 1	Hock's K Wtr	Purifier Gkr
Can Edie 1	John Pw	Sigs Corp
Can Foods 1	Jon Logan	Smucker J
Can Ind 1	Jon Logan	Towels 1 s
Calbro Co	Norstar 3 s	Tucson EP
Co System 3	Orange Rk	

Armede Co	Int'l Hov 52Kt	Parker Pen
Co Steel 1	Kath Co	Raymond 1t
Can Perf 1 s	Levitz Pm	SunGnt Ind
David Corp	Nwst SHW	US Indust
Senstar 3		

INDEX

Policy for Imports

NEW DELHI — India announced Monday that it was liberalizing its import policy for fiscal 1982-83, which began Thursday. A liberalized import policy was a condition of the International Monetary Fund's approval of a \$5.7-billion loan to India last year.

Commerce Minister Shivraj V. still told Parliament that the new policy sought "to reduce or dispense with licensing formalities, wherever possible, and to further simplify and streamline procedures."

The government liberalized the imports of capital goods, ended import controls on some industrial machinery and permitted fully export-oriented industries to import all their requirements under an open licensing scheme.

New Airbus Begins Tests

The Associated Press

TOULOUSE, France — The A-310 version of the Airbus began an extended flight test program Monday to obtain certification after a three-hour maiden flight Saturday. The 210-seat A310, a short and medium haul carrier is due for delivery to its first customers, Swissair and Lufthansa next March.

Baseball's Graybeards Begin 1982 Lap of Milestones Race

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The 1982 baseball season was to start Monday, and for a number of veterans it marks the resumption of the chase toward impressive career goals.

Before the last out is recorded sometime in October, Pete Rose, Gaylord Perry, Nolan Ryan, Carl Yastrzemski and a host of others could attain significant lifetime achievements.

Philadelphia's Rose, who will turn 41 on April 14, goes into the season with 3,697 career hits, 74 shy of Henry Aaron's 3,771; on the all-time list, Aaron trails only Ty Cobb.

A year ago, Rose opened the season 74 hits short of Stan Musial's National League record, which he tied in June and surpassed in August.

He is 495 hits away from Cobb's total of 4,191, which he is determined to reach before he quits the game.

Rose can make progress in three other categories as well. With 11,910 at-bats, he needs 454 to tie Aaron's all-time record of 12,364. Since his yearly average has been 640, that mark seems entirely within reach.

Rose also needs 55 games to tie Willie Mays for fifth place on the all-time games-played list at 2,992, and 34 runs scored to tie Musial's fifth-place total of 1,949.

Right-handed pitcher Perry, 43, signed a free-agent contract with Seattle and needs three victories to reach 300, a milestone last accomplished in 1963 by Hall of Famer Early Wynn.

The ancient Mariner can also move closer to Walter Johnson's all-time strikeout record of 3,508. Perry goes into 1982 with 3,336, second 172 short of Johnson.

But other pitchers could get there first. The main threat seems to be Ryan, who needs 259 strikeouts to reach Johnson. The Houston flame-thrower has surpassed that total in six different seasons.

Ferguson Jenkins, signed to a free-agent contract by the Chicago Cubs, needs just 38 strikeouts to become the seventh pitcher in history to reach 3,000 for his career.

Two of those who got there before him are Steve Carlton of Philadelphia (3,148) and Cincinnati's Tom Seaver (3,075).

Jenkins (264), Carlton (262), Seaver (259) and Baltimore's Jim Palmer (248) are bunched in career wins, and all could make inroads on the journey to 300.

When St. Louis opens its season Tuesday night in Houston, it will mark the 34th opening day for Cardinal pitcher Jim Kaat. No



Carl Yastrzemski

other hurler has lasted that long in the majors. Kaat, also 43, has 278 victories, second-highest among active pitchers.

Perry and Kaat share the senior citizen role with another 43-year-old, Boston's Carl Yastrzemski. Yastrzemski is starting his 22d season with the Red Sox, one short of Brooks Robinson's record for years spent with one club.

His next home run will be his 427th lifetime, breaking a 16th-place tie with Billy Williams. With 800 doubles, Yastrzemski is three away from Paul Waner's ninth-place total and 24 short of Aaron's 624.

Yastrzemski needs 15 runs scored to match Honus Wagner's 15th-place 1,740 and 16 runs batted in to reach Wagner's 12th-place total of 1,732.

For veterans with milestones on their minds, winter's long wait is over and memories of 1981's strike are fading fast. The chase against the legends of their sport — is on.

Timely Writer Top Derby Aspirant

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service

HALLANDALE, Fla. — Jeffrey Fell won at the suggestion that in four weeks he would win the Kentucky Derby aboard Timely Writer in a cakewalk. He has ridden enough good horses who have suddenly come up empty — it's in the Air, Proud Appeal and Winter's Tale, to name three — to know that today's odds-on favorite can be tomorrow's also-ran.

But Fell, who rarely displays the cockiness of other riders and whose quiet tact is often mistaken for silliness, could not mask his optimism Saturday after Timely Writer's impressive victory in the Florida Derby at Gulfstream Park here.

"At this point in his career, he's the best 3-year-old I've been on," said the jockey who rode Pleasant Colony to victory in last year's Wood Memorial but was on Proud Appeal when Pleasant Colony won the Kentucky Derby two weeks later. Proud Appeal took a seven-for-seven record into the starting gate at Churchill Downs, finishing 18th as the 21-10 favorite and never won another race before his retirement last fall.

"Classic Horse"

"Proud Appeal was a pure sprinter who was trying to get a mile and a quarter and couldn't," Fell said. "Timely Writer is a classic horse, a natural distance runner."

The colt made as splashy an appearance Saturday as his trainer, Dominic Pecora, who wore an orchid-hued outfit in anticipation of the victory, wrenched an orchid just as he had worn a flamingo-pink outfit the day Timely Writer won the Flamingo.

Timely Writer, his mane freshly clipped, looked lean and muscular. His burnished coat gleamed in the sun and his ears pricked in eager-

ness. He broke alertly, relaxed early as he settled into a fluid stride, took the lead without Fell's needing the whip and finished looking fresh.

The only remaining question is whether there is another colt who can withstand Timely Writer's devastating late run. That acceleration has netted him victories in the Champagne, the Hopeful, the Flamingo and the Florida Derby.

Three who have yet to be victimized are stabled at Oaklawn Park in Hot Springs, Ark. Advance Man, the undefeated winner of the San Felipe at Santa Anita last month, will take on El Baba and Linkage in Saturday's Arkansas Derby. El Baba, winner of nine of 10 races, avenged his sole loss to Linkage by reversing that decision in the Louisiana Derby eight days ago.

Muttering, a late-blooming colt with a splashy gray coat, won the Santa Anita Derby Sunday with a stiffly striding drive and will carry to Kentucky the hopes of the Tartan Farm and California. His trainer, Wayne Lukas, had expected to be at the Derby with Stalwart, the best 2-year-old in the West last year, but the colt injured a tendon and was retired last month. Journey at Sea, who finished third, is likely to go to Churchill Downs, as are Cassalaria and Gato Del Sol.

Distinctive Pro, scratched from the Florida Derby because of a sore shin, will miss the Triple Crown races. His trainer, Warren Croll, said he would take the colt out of training for at least a month to regain his best form.

Star Gallant must still be regarded a Derby prospect, but it is difficult to rate him closely. Timely Writer than the two lengths by which he was defeated Saturday. He was soundly beaten, despite having had everything his way, and gave no indication of improving at longer distances.

No Punch

With no one challenging him through a slow early pace, a benefit unlikely to recur in the Derby, Star Gallant had little punch after a mile. The rest of the field, which finished eight lengths and more be-

hind the runner-up, was simply outclassed. Timely Writer ran the mile and one-eighth in 1:49.

Star Gallant may head for New York's Wood Memorial April 17, having shown a fondness for Aqueduct by winning twice there last fall. But the probable Wood favorite is Air Forbes, who ended the Derby prospects of the short-winded Shamateur Saturday with a facile 3/4-length victory in the Gotham at Aqueduct.

Air Forbes won, an Ohio-bred colt by Bold Forbes, made his debut only last month and is unbeaten in three starts. Only one previous Derby winner did not race as a 2-year-old, and that happened 100 years ago, when Apollo upset Runaway in the eighth Derby. However, 10 other Derby winners failed to win as 2-year-olds, including Sir Barton, the first Triple Crown winner, Ponder, Tim Tam and Proud Clarion.

Hopes for a repetition of 1980, when Genuine Risk became only the second filly to win the Derby, seem to have faded at the top of the stretch at Oaklawn Saturday.

Calumet Farm's champion filly, Before Dawn, who might have challenged the colts had she won her 10th race in 11 starts in the Fantasy Stakes, was a tired third, six lengths behind Flying Partner, the long-shot winner. Before Dawn's trainer, John Veitch, privately told friends that she was probably out of consideration for the Derby May 1.

Record-Setting Regular Season

The Associated Press
EDMONTON, Alberta — Edmonton Oilers center Wayne Gretzky, assisting on a first-period goal in a 2-1 victory over Winnipeg, Sunday night concluded the greatest individual offensive regular season in National Hockey League history.

Gretzky's 1981-82 assist total came to 120 — 11 more than the record he set last season — and his 92 goals are 16 more than anyone has ever scored in one season. His 212 points bettered his 1980-81 output by 48.

Gretzky also set an NHL mark for three-goal games with 10, including a five-goal night and three four-goal contests. He scored 50 goals in the first 39 games of the season; the previous mark had been 50 goals in the first 50 games.

The Oilers ended the season with a nine-game unbeaten streak and second in the overall standings.

Exhibition Baseball

FINAL STANDINGS
American League

W L Pct.
Cleveland 16 9 .640
Toronto 15 10 .600
Chicago 15 10 .600
Detroit 14 11 .560
Boston 14 12 .538
California 13 13 .500
Seattle 12 14 .462
New York 12 14 .462
Milwaukee 11 15 .423
Minnesota 11 15 .423
Pittsburgh 11 15 .423
Philadelphia 10 16 .385
San Francisco 10 16 .385
Houston 9 17 .346
Oakland 8 18 .308

National League

W L Pct.
Atlanta 17 7 .708
St. Louis 16 8 .667
Los Angeles 15 9 .625
Pittsburgh 14 10 .583
Cincinnati 14 10 .583
Philadelphia 13 11 .542
Montreal 13 11 .542
New York 12 12 .500
San Francisco 12 12 .500
Houston 11 13 .455
Milwaukee 11 13 .455
Chicago 11 13 .455
Cleveland 10 14 .417
Detroit 10 14 .417
Pittsburgh 10 14 .417
Philadelphia 9 15 .375
St. Louis 9 15 .375
Los Angeles 9 15 .375
Atlanta 8 16 .333
San Francisco 8 16 .333
Houston 8 16 .333
Milwaukee 8 16 .333
Chicago 8 16 .333
Cleveland 7 17 .292
Detroit 7 17 .292
Pittsburgh 7 17 .292
Philadelphia 6 18 .250
St. Louis 6 18 .250
Los Angeles 6 18 .250
Atlanta 6 18 .250
San Francisco 6 18 .250
Houston 6 18 .250
Milwaukee 6 18 .250
Chicago 6 18 .250
Cleveland 5 19 .217
Detroit 5 19 .217
Pittsburgh 5 19 .217
Philadelphia 4 20 .167
St. Louis 4 20 .167
Los Angeles 4 20 .167
Atlanta 4 20 .167
San Francisco 4 20 .167
Houston 4 20 .167
Milwaukee 4 20 .167
Chicago 4 20 .167
Cleveland 3 21 .125
Detroit 3 21 .125
Pittsburgh 3 21 .125
Philadelphia 2 22 .091
St. Louis 2 22 .091
Los Angeles 2 22 .091
Atlanta 2 22 .091
San Francisco 2 22 .091
Houston 2 22 .091
Milwaukee 2 22 .091
Chicago 2 22 .091
Cleveland 1 23 .043
Detroit 1 23 .043
Pittsburgh 1 23 .043
Philadelphia 0 24 .000
St. Louis 0 24 .000
Los Angeles 0 24 .000
Atlanta 0 24 .000
San Francisco 0 24 .000
Houston 0 24 .000
Milwaukee 0 24 .000
Chicago 0 24 .000
Cleveland 0 24 .000
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